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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

REMEMBER
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Gives you value for money.
List free.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

VOL. III. NO. 157

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY, July				
11th	Khyber	8000	Medina	12500
13th	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
15th	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
17th	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
19th	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
21st	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
23rd	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
25th	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
27th	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
29th	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
31st	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126 5th July	17th July
Yokohama Maru	T. Sasaki	5348 14th July	26th July
Kobe Maru	K. Okamoto	6320 27th July	8th August

For Freight apply to—

M. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remainder of the year. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STREINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.
B. 5

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Future sailings will be announced shortly.

Future sailings will be announced shortly.				
FARES.	1st. class. Single.	1st class. Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd cl. Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 833	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,023	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay: Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & CO. LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital Yen 40,000,000
Paid up Capital Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Aurang Baein Liao-yang Peking
Changchun Calcutta Rangoon (Port)
Darjeeling (Dunlop) London Arthur
Hankow Lyons San Francisco
Harbin Fengtien Shanghai
Hong Kong (Mukden) Tientsin
Honolulu Nagasaki
Kobe Newchwang Tokyo
Los Angeles New York Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.) Osaka

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Amounts Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta Cebu
Medan (Sumatra) Hong Kong
Singapore Malacca
Kuala Lumpur Canton
(F.M.S.) Fuchow
Klang (F.M.S.) Shanghai
Seremban (F.M.S.) Tientsin
Rangoon
Batavia (North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.) Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.) Yokohama
Hainan Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 24.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 10th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the S. S. "DWARKA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Friday 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuwait, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, sailing on or about 7th July.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5th July 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

EST. MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Meadows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA

Telephone No. 424

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15th MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 26,51,500
Capital Paid Up Rs. 19,14,273
Reserve Fund Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar, City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,

Manager.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kamania Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage	Capitain	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex. Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible. ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per anchor Conard Joint Passenger Service.

*For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS
B. O. C. PETROL
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS
B. O. C. GREASES
B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203

Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and bequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35.

Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and bequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund \$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS and HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy Bangkok
Batavia Bencoolen
Bombay Calcutta
Canton Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
Lyons
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £250,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hong Kong, Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh. Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,

Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORTS ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET," and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (ext words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid, to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES—may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—There are many Hupmobile Car owners in Bombay and they are satisfied users. If you are purchasing a Car, try the Hup. It will please you.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—11. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Lunches, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
40, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on monthly payment at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO., LTD.** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas, Laladas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 635

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD. New Queen's Road, Bombay, have large stocks of BOSCH MAGNETOS; H. F. VULCANIZERS; ZENITH CARBURETTORS; ATLAS IMPULSE PUMPS; POPPET VALVE METERS; J. M. SHOCK ABSORBERS; HOOD/SCREEN and SEAT FITTINGS, etc., etc.
Write for their Catalogue—Sent Gratia.
Telephone:—No. 2130.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 3

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED for the Government Turpentine and Rosin Factory at Bhawali, near Naini Tal, a well educated NATIVE MECHANIC, (holding at least second class Boiler Act certificate valid for U.P.) to take charge of the factory plant, and also the manufacture under the Manager. A Parsi or Hindu preferred. Only good workers need apply.
Pay Rs. 105—125 and free quarters.
The post is on the Temporary Establishment only.
Apply H. BENSON, Manager. 205

WANTED for the Bastar State, C.P., a trained Forest Officer with technical and practical experience in the preparation and compilation of working plans. The consolidated salary of the post is Rs. 240 rising by increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 270 per mensem. Appointment will be on probation for six months.
None need apply who are below the rank of a Forest Ranger of not less than 10 years' standing.
Applications with attested copies of testimonials should be addressed to undersigned.

RUDRA PRATAP DEO,
Feudatory Chief,
Bastar State.

Jagdalpur, 16th June, 1915. 201

WANTED.

WANTED—SMART GIRL ASSISTANTS, must have previous experience. **WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.** Bombay. 1160

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED a research CHEMIST who has done research work in dyes such as are used in Cotton Mills. Apply to Box No. 431 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1140

WANTED a GRADUATE for the post of Head Master. Apply sharp stating age, second language and salary expected to the MANAGER, A. K. U. A. V. School, Abrama via Amalsad 1141

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED a European trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Suras, from middle of August. Salary Rs. 80—100. Furnished quarters free, with messing and uniform allowances. Apply to COLLECTOR, Surat with testimonials. 207

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed. "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalkadevi Road Bombay. 200

WANTED for the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., Nyasaland, Blatyre, PARSEE SALESMAN knowing Accounts, on a three years' agreement. Salary £10 first year, £11 second year, £12 third year per month consolidated. Free return second class passage, free medical attendance and free quarters.
Applicants must apply with certificates to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd., Home Street, Bombay. 1154

WANTED immediately for work of a responsible nature in an important State in Rajputana two good SHORTHAND WRITERS and TYPISTS, Hindus for preference. Good salary according to qualifications. Only those with really first class qualifications and the highest testimonials and references need apply, stating qualifications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1163

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality SANITARY INSPECTORS holding certificates of Sanitary Surveyor's Class of Bombay on salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10. allowance per mensem.
The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials, if any, so as to reach the undersigned before 15th July 1915.
Poona City Municipal Office.
25th June, 1915.
K. P. PARANJPE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M. 1133

WANTED Depot Superintendent for the Government Emigration Agency at Benares, should be well educated, good writer, with knowledge of Accounts, English and Urdu.
Preference will be given to a Mahomedan and one who has a knowledge of Military Police or Jail discipline, age between 30 and 40 Salary Rs. 80. rising to Rs. 100 with good house. Application, with copies of testimonials, should be made in applicant's own writing not later than 12th July 1915. None should apply in person.
A. MARSDEN,
210 Govt. Emigration Agent, Benares.

WANTED—A Qualified European Medical man for the post of Doctor to the Chumpan Medical Fund, for the period up to the 30th April 1916. Salary Rs. 650 per month, free house, and use of a motor car with allowance for its upkeep.
If satisfaction is given an agreement would probably be entered into for a period of 3 years.
Apply with testimonials to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Chumpan Medical Fund,
Muckwah P. O.,
Chumpan, Behar. 200

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience, obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality. 1162

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

FOR SALE—The property of a gentleman, an English rubber tyre landaulette in very good order by Mulliner, very light and comfortable, patent self-sealing hood, with brake.
A chestnut water cab about 14-3, 8 years old in very good condition, fast, strong and no vice. Apply
HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS,
Queen's Road, Bombay. 1150

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 21

TO LET for Office and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. Apply to the EXISTING MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shrivall Motilal, Hummu Street, Fort. 1121

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

1. CONSIGNEES of goods consigned from other Railways to the sidings in any of the Docks or to any of the Docks by name are advised that all Railway Receipts dated on and after the 1st July next, must be presented at the Alexandra Dock Goods Office and the charges thereon as well as local charges paid, at the same time that the requisition for placing the wagons in the Dock is presented to the Dock Manager, i. e., before the arrival of the goods.

2. The Railway Receipts will be endorsed by the Cashier to the effect that charges have been paid and must be given up to the Unloading Clerk when delivery is taken.
3. On completion of the delivery of a consignment, or part of a consignment, the Consignee should sign for such consignment or part of a consignment on the form which will be made out by the Unloading Clerk.
4. Should the goods incur any local charges such as demurrage subsequent to arrival on the Railway, such charges will be intimated by the Unloading Clerk and should be paid at the nearest goods office before delivery of the goods.
5. The Alexandra Dock Goods Office is situated on the Priere Road opposite B. E. & C. I. Railway Carnage Bridge Goods Yard.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager. 1113

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for:—
1. A professorship of English. Salary Rs. 300 or more to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications.
2. A professorship of Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 100 or more to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. In each case the gentleman applying should be able to teach his subject up to the M.A. Standard. The Professor of Sanskrit should also possess a fair knowledge of English. A knowledge of Epigraphy and Palaeography will be regarded as an additional qualification. Each appointment will be made on probation for one year. The College maintains a Provident Fund to which the members of the Staff contribute 6 per cent. of the salary and the College a moiety of it. The Committee are prepared to consider proposals for higher salaries in case of gentlemen possessing special qualifications and experience.
3. Applications should reach the President of the Central Hindu College Committee at 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, before the 1st of August 1915. Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academic degrees, previous educational experience and other qualifications and the minimum salary they are prepared to accept and to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made. 1164

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YUBARI MARU" having arrived from the 3rd instant from Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cpt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Forbes Street, 1158

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that **MOSES A. DAVID SHALAM ZAKARIA** lately a clerk in my service has no further connection with us as from the 1st current. Any person or firms dealing with him will do so at their own risk.
SOLOMON ABOODY MENASHY MEER,
Bombay, 1st July 1915. 1143

HANSA LINE LIQUIDATION.

ALL those having claims outstanding against the Hansa Line, Bombay, are requested to send them in to the undersigned fully detailed, touched on or before Thursday, July 15th 1915. No claims received after this date can be considered.
W. A. GRAHAM & Co. Ltd.
Liquidators of the Hansa Line, Bombay.
Grahams Buildings,
1st July, 1915. 1153

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given to the shareholders of the above Company that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Co. will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1915, at 4:30 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered Office of the Company in Broach for the purpose of confirming the following resolution worded in the Gujarati language passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the said Company held on the 27th day of June 1915. Translation of the said resolution is as under:—

In the notice of to-day's meeting 3 resolutions are mentioned first. Before passing any resolution in connection therewith, as without the consent of Mr. Dhirajlal Narbheram Desai, who is a member of the firm of Lalji Mulji & Co., Mr. Dalsukhlal Wadiali and others cannot be admitted as partners in Messrs. Lalji Mulji & Co., and the business of the Company cannot be carried on, an attempt was made to obtain his consent and the Chairman sent Mr. Thakorlal Dwarikadas and Mr. Ramchandra Narasimhan to Mr. Dhirajlal Desai to request him to attend the meeting and to state his objections after being present at the meeting and to state what he had to say. Though he was present in the Compound, he did not proceed to the Chairman's request and left the compound. For this reason no new man can enter into the agents firm or take all responsibility on his head and do the work legally. Therefore there is no other alternative but to close the business of the Company. It is therefore resolved to take the Company into voluntary liquidation and it is resolved that Goswami Bhavanshwarji Maheshgiri be appointed Liquidator.
Dated this 3rd day of July 1915.
SAKERIAL DAHYABHAI DESAI,
Chairman.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Phillips and Co., Ltd., was held at the registered offices of the Company on SATURDAY, afternoon, the 4th July, 1915. Mr. C. Glasgow, presiding, congratulated the shareholders on the fact that in spite of further loss on its Poona branch, which had now been decided to close and of the abnormal circumstances caused by the war, the financial position of the Company was exceptionally strong and the directors were able to recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. A most generous provision had been made for depreciation and the amount carried forward was in excess of that of the previous year. Thanks to the care and foresight of the General Manager and Staff the prospects for the current year were exceedingly satisfactory. The Report and Accounts were adopted and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. A bonus was also voted to the staff.
1167

PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the registered Office of this Company on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum equal to Rs. 4 per share of Rs. 40 each was declared.
The Dividend will be paid on and after July 31st next.
Shareholders are requested to apply for their Dividend warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN D. JENKINS,
General Manager.
Bombay, 4th July, 1915. 1159

THE BOMBAY VILLAS SYNDICATE.

PLOTS FOR LEASE.

4 VALUABLE PLOTS admeasuring about 600 sq. yds. each within easy access of tram and train at Gandevi are to be leased for a period of 999 years.
For further particulars please apply to—
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Villas Syndicate,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1166

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 2:30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Sewji Cooverji at Clive Street First Cross Lane, by order of Mr. Thakresadas Nandlal and on account and risk of Ramchandra Doongershyas:—
1900 bags of old crop linseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction the above right, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF ACAWA COTTON.

Under instructions from D. M. Tombroff, Esq., Liquidator Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Godown of Mr. Currim Sulliman at Chinch Bunder, Road, Mazagon.
100 full pressed bales of Acawa cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

On MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GHANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Champai Bhara and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramchandra Doongershyas at the godown of the said Messrs. Champai Bhara and Co., at Dana Bunder, Clive Road.
50 tons new Brown Bold Linseed ready.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, at 3:30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Materials Street No. 725, Case No. 6, 324, Dongri Street and 1st Newroji Hill Road.
Building Materials Street Nos. 51-53, 69-69A, Case Nos. 40, 45, Khandia Street.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

CAIETY THEATRE.

General Manager: STEVE BUCKINGHAM

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

6-30 CAIETY THEATRE.

AND

10 P.M. EDWARDES THEATRE.

THE ONLY VARIETY PROGRAMME

IN BOMBAY.

Reappearance of Bombay's Favorite

Comedienne.

TO-NIGHT

MISS NORA MOORE

IN NEW SONGS

LAST 3 NIGHTS OF

LITTLE MONA

SOUBRETTE

OPENING TO-NIGHT

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

THE GENIAL COMIQUE.

OUR STAR FILM

THE PORTRAIT

A Beautiful Colored Drama

MAX LINDER, THE LADIES MAN

BATH CHAIR AND ON THE BLACK

SEA, ETC., ETC.

Prices as usual.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

WE SHALL PRESENT

THE WARNING

A strong Original Three-Reel

Drama on a New Theme.

Price and Time as Usual.

"MAN PROPOSES, BUT"

Three Reels.

A sensational story of AUSTRIO-ITALIAN

Diplomacy.

A film for the times. A drama of AUSTRIAN

duplicity and ITALIAN HEROISM.

Time:—7 to 8:30, 8:45 to 10:15, 10:30 to 12.

HALF RATES AS USUAL.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

LOHAR CHAWL

PRINCESS STREET 1882

Phone

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session 8:30 to 9:30 a.m.

Evening " 6 to 8 p.m.

Night " 9:30 to 11:30 p.m.

Sunday " 9 to 11 a.m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8

p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Constipation produces more suffering than

any other malady to which the human sys-

tem is liable. The sure cure for it is

Kasagra, pleasant and perfect. D. 26

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 1/2 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 THE LONDON FILM Co.'s LATEST TOPICAL DRAMA. 10 p.m.

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE"

IN 3 PARTS.

An exceedingly interesting and exciting film with a strong cast of British players including Jane Gail and Gerald Ames.

BRITISH WAR SKETCHES.
Admiral Beatty's tactics in sinking the "Blucher."MAX A CHIROPODIST.
Without doubt the funniest film Max has ever made.

Next Saturday The World's Masterpiece of Stupendous Realism:

"CABIRIA"

PRICES AS USUAL PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & GRAMOPHONES.

IMPORTERS OF
CENTAUR, RALEIGH, ENFIELD, ROVAL
DOVER CYCLES.SOLE AGENTS FOR
EMPIRE-PHONE GRAMOPHONES.

Petrol, Lubricating Oils, Michelin, Dunlop, Motor car Tyres & Accessories always in stock.

LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

33, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.PIANOS
for SALE or HIRE
MUSICAND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Player-Pianos, Rs. 1,850.

Church Organs, Rs. 350 to 550.

Tuning and Repairs of Pianos and Organs receive
our Special attention.

SOUNDY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

"ASVAN"

(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)

A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervous and muscular
debility, and a valuable sustainer during prolonged mental and
physical exertion.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"

Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds,
Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Price per phial 10 Ans.

"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispens-
able for children with a tendency to catch cold.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENCE OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies
and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and
bilious eruptions.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"VIBRO ASOKA"

It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculiar
to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL
WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL PAID UP CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000 Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500
from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at
favourable rates.Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COM-
MISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly
auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Allee Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ARRIVALS.

July 3.
Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta.
S. S. Barpaeta, 1,897 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she left on the 21st June last, with a general cargo on board.
S. S. Gregorios, 2,308 tons, Captain G. A. Angheles, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 9th June last, in ballast.July 4.
Salsette, 2,308 tons, Captain G. A. Angheles, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 9th June last, in ballast.July 5.
Kamagawa Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain K. Kawabara, arrived yesterday from Kobe via Singapore and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

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1,273 cases 19 packages O. stores, 134 cases soap.
S. S. Panna from Sabina, Agents Standard Oil Co., 1,356,337 Imperial gallons refined oil, 11,304 bundles box shooks, 32 kegs nails, 32 cases for screw caps.
S. S. Okara from Moulmein, Agents M. M. and Co., 2,497 bales, 13 squares teak wood, 1,592 bundles coir rope, 2,354 bundles yarn, 1,592 bundles coir rope, 2,354 bundles yarn, 4 bales matting, 1,523 bags turmeric, 311 casks C. N. oil, 1,252 bags ginger, 197 cases tea, 14 bags gambier, 1,119 bags pepper, 261 robbins copra, 52 bags catchers, 28 bags croton seed, 26 bags catecholum, 1 bag mace, 21 bags 139 robbins cardamoms, 1,969 bags pome.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be able to compare their standard instruments with the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 5.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd July 1915, was 29.58 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercury, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 50 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correction of the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer stand above the level of the sea at 5.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every foot of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.58 inches.

Temperature of Air at 80 deg. Fahr. 79.1 "

Wet Bulb Thermometer 70.1 "

Relative humidity of Air 83.57 %

Maximum temperature of Air 85.5 "

Minimum do. 70.1 "

General direction of Wind from S.W.

Force of Wind 10 to 15 m.p.h.

Direction of Rain S.W.

Fall of Rain 0.02 inches

Total fall during month 0.34 "

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July 0.00 "

Sun, Moon and Tides at Bombay.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	Month	Mean Time	Depth on Still	Month	Mean Time	Depth on Still
SAT.	July	3 h m	3 44	July	3 h m	2 18
SUN.	4	3 48	27 0	4	3 10	20 0
MON.	5	4 27	26 0	5	11 17	18 2
TUE.	6	5 04	25 0	6	11 58	17 2
WED.	7	5 41	24 0	7	12 40	16 2
THUR.	8	6 18	23 0	8	1 21	15 2
FRI.	9	6 55	22 0	9	2 02	14 2
SAT.	10	7 32	21 0	10	2 43	13 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:-

Day	Sunrise	Sunset
3 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 30m.
4 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 30m.
5 (Monday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 30m.
6 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 30m.
7 (Wednesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 30m.
8 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 30m.
9 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 30m.

PHASES OF THE MOON. Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24m. a.m.; Apogee, July 4th, 4h. 30m. a.m.; New Moon, 12th, 11h. 30m. a.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38m. a.m.; Perigee, 24th, 10h. 10m. a.m.; Full Moon, 28th, 5h. 41m. p.m.

RAIN AT A BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 3rd July 1915.	
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.
APPEAL FOR BAIL GRANTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)
KING EMPEROR COMPLAINTANT V. MUBIN-
DAR LALCHAND. ACCUSED.
This was an urgent applica-
tion on behalf of the ac-
cused, who was committed to the
Sessions on the 2nd inst. on charges of
falsifying books of account and criminal
embezzlement. By Mr. Aston, the Chief
Presiding Magistrate.
The criminal embezzlement was in respect
of three items of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000 and
Rs. 500 respectively. The accused had been
on bail during his trial in the Police Court
and no objection to his being released on
bail was taken either by the complainant or
the Public Prosecutor.
His Lordship ordered the accused to be re-
leased on bail on his depositing Rs. 1,500 in
cash and on security for a like amount.
Mr. J. D. Daxat, instructed by Messrs.
Bhimji and Co., appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 5TH
OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 63.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

229-14—Jehangir D. & Co. and Subkai widow
v. Narayan and Co. Part Heard.
For Further directions and Costs on
Commissioner's Report.
1223-14—Vachha & Co. Messrs Lakshma Tulla
& Co. a firm, v. Miya Haji Ebrahim
Haji Esmail Rustumji & Co.

Long Causes.

152-13.—Tyabji D. & Co. Bai Premabai, widow,
v. Messrs Wilson & Co. Amin &
Desai.
688-13.—Mata J. & M. Krishnarao Bhaskerji
Theolo. v. Narayan Kashnath &
ors, Sm. B. & Co. Ragh N. & Co.

1302-14—Barnanand and Co. Ghella Bharmal
and as v. Massey Viridhar, Arde-
sir H D and Co.

740-14—Madia K. and Ch. Ishwardas Lakshmi-
das and anr v. Badripresad Tikaram
and ors, Nannu H. and Co. Bhimji
and Co. Ard H D and Co. Daph F
and D.

1071-14—Payne and Co. Abdulla Alladin Ma-
homed Dana v. Ahmed Allarracha,
Jehangir S M and H. Bai Bhicaji
and anr v. Purneshwar Jivraj Kera
walla, Mer K B B and Co.

1462-14—Mulla and Mulla, Esmail Haji
Varayasi and Co. Ghella Bharmal
Patel & Ezo.

9-15.—Vachha & Co. Messrs Dana Fatta and
Co. a firm, Narayan Babaji Jawke-
das and anr v. Nathmal Wahaji v.
Purnanand Panaji & ors, Ragh
N. & Co.

1081-14.—Maneklal & Co. Jamnadas Pura-
shetam v. Haji Hassan Haji Eesa
& ors, S. a firm and ors, Soonderdas
& Co.

42-15.—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank,
Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. The New
Mills, a firm, Smetnam B. & Co.

958-14.—Merwanji K. & Co. Tribhovanadas
Kallandadas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneck-
ji Modji, Mulla & Mulla.

Before The Honorable Mr. Justice Macleod
In the Division Court, No. 43.
Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

662-15.—Mirza M. & M. Shaik Yousuf bin
Ebrahim v. Pandiparathi Madovji.
Chamber Matters for disposal.

407-14.—Crawford B. & Co. Karl Rithinger,
and anr, v. Cnagondas & Co. a
firm, Payne & Co. 29-6-15.

982-14.—Payne and Co. Kisonadas Damodhar-
das and ors v. Durairaj Damodhar-
das and ors, Shroff D. and D. 29-6-
15.

199-15.—Captain and Vaidya, Dewji Kallianji
v. R. D. Sethna and anr, Shroff D. and
D. 29-6-15.

In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Smetnam
B. and Co. In Re the Poonia Cotton
and Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd. v. H. J. Dixon
and Co. Ltd. petitioners. Payne and
Co. Bhaji K. and Gir. Petition for
hearing.

In Re Indian Cos Act VI of 1912—Payne and
Co. In Re the Credit Bank of India
Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. R. D. Sethna
Official Liquidator, D. A. Cama and
anr petitioners. Parties concerned.
For adjudication of claims.

Suit for hearing and final disposal
(in Court).

Long Causes.

1364-14—Jehangir M. and S. V. R. Kelkar v.
Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D. J.
Mantri, Part Heard.

532-15—Dubash & Co. Ramgopal Madhav-
prasad, a firm, v. Boweram Kahan-
das, a firm, Purnanand & Co.

533-15—Dubash & Co. Radhakrishnan Ram-
chandras and anr v. Jitmal Jasiram a
firm, Tyabji D. and Co.

Admiralty Suit.
145.—Crawford B. & Co. Thos Wilson Sons &
Co. Ltd. v. Dada Miya Khandwani
owner of S S Lawoe, Payne & Co.
For Settlement of Issues.

986-14.—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank,
Ltd. in Liquidation. v. Sir Vithaldas
Damodhar Thackeray & ors, Payne
& Co. Daph F. & D. W. G. & Co.
Craig B. & C. Ragh N. & Co. Bh K
& G. Sy D. & Co. Little & Co. Malvi
H. M. & E.

Long Causes.

1104-14.—Jehangir S. M. & E. Tatia Panda
Kangitkar & Co. Narayan
Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S. M. & H. Tookaram Mahadeo
Narvenkar v. Bai Parvatibai,
widow & ors, Manoh & N. Hiralal
& Co.

617-14.—Jam R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v.
Goelam Mohedini bin Abdul Razak
Beg and ors, Ard H D & Co. Madh
K. & Co.

S. C. Ct. 704-2437-14.—Chitnis M. & K. Saras-
watibai, widow and anr, v. Pandu-
rang Gopal Nigwaker & ors, Little
Co. Crawford B. & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D. & Co. Rukhmabai, widow
and ors, v. Tribhubak Dwarkanath,
Little & Co.

1005-13.—Anita and Desai, Gitabai v. Radha-
bai widow and anr, Raghavaya N
and Co. Smetnam B. and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L. & M. Madhwarao Nilkant
Modi v. Anandibai, widow and
anr, Ragh N. & Co.

In Re Indian Cos Act VI 1912 and in Re
The Credit Bank of India Ltd. in
Liquidation. v. R. D. Sethna
Official Liquidator, N. R. Mistry and anr, Ard H D
& Co. Edg G W & Co. J. S. D. 17-12-14.

366-11—Jehangir M. and S. Chimbai widow
v. Dhulji Kuppia and ors, Daph F
and D. M. J. and M.

Tired out—don't do your house-work
with a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver
There is increased vitality and
with every dose.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

HOSPITAL IN FRANCE.

This hospital has now been fully organized
and it is understood that it is at present ser-
ving somewhere in France. One Ward is en-
tirely supported by India and styled the
Empire of India's Ward and in a great
Ward 37 beds have been endowed by Indian
benefactors. No further funds are required
for this hospital.

The following is a complete list of Indian
Princes and gentlemen who have so gene-
rously endowed beds in the hospital:—The
Indian Council, S.J.A.A., (5) Rs. 7,500, H. H.
the Begum, (4) Rs. 6,000, Nawabzada Hami-
dulla Khan of Bhopal, (1) Rs. 1,500, Punjab
Centre, S.J.A.A., (1) Rs. 1,500, the Maharaja
of Balaupur, (2), Rs. 3,000, H. E. the
Nizam, (5) Rs. 7,500, Ladies Committee,
United Provs., S.J.A.A., (1) 1,500, Ladies
Committee, Tanjore Centre, (6) Rs. 9,000,
Indian Ladies of Chota Nagpur, (1) Rs. 1,500,
Indian Ladies of Chahaband District, (1)
Rs. 1,500, Indian Ladies of Bihar and Orissa
States, (1) Rs. 1,500, H. H. the Maharani of
Panna, (2/3) Rs. 900, Sir Chubbhai Ran-
chorelal, C.I.E., (1) Rs. 1,500, Mr. Kawasjee
Dadabhai Dubash, (1) Rs. 1,500, H. H. Raja
Sir Baneji Singh of Rajgarh, (1) Rs. 750, Sir
Dorabji Jamshedji Tata, (1) Rs. 1,500, Ladies
Committee, Nagpur, (2), Rs. 3,000, Raja Hari
Har, (1) Rs. 1,500, Lady Mr. N. M.
Wadia, C.I.E., (1) Rs. 500 and Mr. Rustumjee
Jamshejee Dubash, (1) Rs. 1,500, total (37)
Rs. 55,740.

GRAMOPHONES FOR THE WOUNDED.

On the 3rd June Colonel Blackham the
General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance
Association in India published a letter he had
received from the Commanding Officer of a
General Hospital at the Front asking for a
gramophone to while away the weary hours
of the sick and wounded at Basra.
In response to this appeal Mr. C. L. Philip,
I.C.S., of Barpeta, Mouhbang State O.C.,
sent the Colonel a cheque for Rs. 150.
A gramophone with 48 records was pur-
chased from Messrs. C. & P. Part Heard.
Simla, the same day as the cheque was re-
ceived and the machine is now on its way to
the Gulf and will be gladdening the hearts of
our poor sick British Tommies in that try-
ing climate in a few days' time.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFTS
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has
made a donation of Rs. 14,000 to the St. John
Ambulance Red Cross War Fund for the pro-
vision of two Motor Launches for service in
the Persian Gulf.

THE ALL-INDIA AMBULANCE

COMPETITION 1915.

The All India Ambulance Competitions for
1915, will be held at Calcutta commencing on
3rd January 1915.

The Bengal Provincial Council of the St.
John Ambulance Association has promised its
help and the local arrangements will be under
the direction of Major St. John Moses, I.M.S.,
Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Provincial
Council.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE WAR GIFTS

DEPOT.

The requirements of the St. John Ambu-
lance Red Cross Gifts Depot for the current
week are—

Benger's food, Biscuits in tins—Indian
made, Cigarettes, Decchis, Dhoties, Dublin
for boots, Electric torches, Ely papers, Glare
glasses (urgently appealed for), Horlick's
Milk, Tharans, Katoras, Keatings insect
powder, Kurtas, Laces—brown boot, Lotas,
Kelp and Mosquito nets, note paper, paper
envelopes, pillows, pillow cases, pugaree cloth,
pyjamas—thin, sheets, shirts—khaki, socks,
soda water machines, spices, teths, thallies,
tooth brushes, tooth powder, towels.

Consignments should be booked to the War
Gifts Depot, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.
Labels for consignments can be had on ap-
plication to the St. John Association, Indian
Headquarters Simla.

WASTED BREAD AND MEAT.

"We are assured," says the "Statist,"
"that the supply of bread served out to the
troops is much greater than they need; that
in fact, a good deal of the bread is literally
thrown away. The same thing is alleged
in regard to meat supplies. Men are served
with more meat than they can eat, and
shameful waste is the consequence. If our
readers will think of it, they will see that
waste in regard to bread and meat means
unnecessary competition with the civil
population."

"If the Army has to be supplied with so
much meat and so much bread every day,
when three-quarters perhaps is as much as
is actually consumed, then a quarter of
the daily supply is pure waste, which means
that the country has to buy so much meat
and so much bread from foreign countries
and throw it away absolutely without get-
ting any benefit from it. The poor here at
home have to pay, in consequence, extra-
vagant prices, and the very poor have to
stint themselves in what is really nourish-
ing."

TO SAVE ONE MILLION A DAY.

"We would specially draw attention to
the fact that every day's delay in imposing
new taxation or in causing the country to
save much greater sums than it is now doing,
is reducing the power of the country to
cover the enormous expenditure of the cur-
rent year," says the "Statist." "Indeed,
the greater the delay the greater must be
the pressure of economy when it is imposed
upon the country. To induce the coun-
try to save £365,000,000 of additional
money over the whole year means an econ-
omy of only £1,000,000 a day; but if there
is delay in introducing economy, and it has
to be secured in a single quarter, the
amount of economy needed would be no
less than £4,000,000 a day."

"We sincerely trust that everything
possible will be done to compel or to induce
the British people to provide the great sum
of money needed to cover the Budget deficit
at the earliest possible moment, for the
greater the delay the greater will be the
difficulty in providing the sum needed."

NAGGING OF JOURNALISTS.

"What a Government cannot face, as the
events of the past few months have shown,
is the ignorant and irresponsible nagging of
journalists who cannot be brought to book
and whose unwarmed accusations fester in
the public mind and tend to sap the
foundations of national confidence."

"The need to find something to write
about has been a far more potent factor in
stimulating criticism of the Government
during the past few months than the public
probably, says Mr. A. H. Pollen in the
"Westminster Gazette."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 30.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General E. Northey.
Captain H. Barbers, York and Lancas-
ters.

Capt. R. Campbell, Argyll and South-
lands.

Capt. J. Marshall, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt. G. Murnane, Artillery Company.

Lieut. N. O. Clarke, North Staffords.
Lieut. J. M. H. Jackson, North Staf-
fords.

Lieut. J. M. McKenna East Yorkshires.
Lieut. G. W. Todd, East Yorkshires.

Lieut. A. F. Wilmer, Rifles Brigade.
Second-Lieut. R. Brims, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. A. Broadhurst, Wilts.
Second-Lieut. J. Hobbs, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Jackson, Rifle Bri-
gade.

Second-Lieut. W. Roscoe, South Lancas-
shires.
Second-Lieut. E. D. Thompson, Black
Watch.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. I. Davis, Oxford and Bucks
Lights.

LONDON, July 2.

WOUNDED.

Major R. Gillam, Engineers.
Major G. R. Miller, Artillery.
Captain G. B. Fraser, King Edward's
Horse.

Captain J. N. Stott, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Beatty, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. E. Baird, Shropshires.

Second-Lieut. N. Carrington, Wilts.
Second-Lieut. F. Steel, Essex.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.
Lieut. R. G. Jebb, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED IN THE DARDANELLES.
Captain A. C. Booth, Manchester.

Captain E. Carus, East Lancashires.
Lieut. J. Duckworth, East Lancashires.
Lieut. F. A. Gillies, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. J. M. Wade, Manchester.

LONDON, July 1.

The following casualties are announced:—
WOUNDED.

Major W. Watson, Somerset Lights.
Captain P. C. Leather, Yorkshires.
Captain C. A. Bean, Liverpools.

Captain H. Gorrie, Medicals.
Lieutenant L. J. Arnott, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant F. S. Baker, Seaforths.

Lieutenant A. H. Barnes, Somerset
Lights.
Lieutenant H. G. Gort, Yorkshires.

Lieutenant M. S. Heycock, Rifle Bri-
gade.
Lieutenant L. E. Palmer, York and
Lancasters.

Second-Lieutenant H. L. Armstrong,
Somerset Lights.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Butler, York-
shire Lights.

Second-Lieutenant I. S. Playfair, Engi-
neers.
Second-Lieutenant E. A. Smalley, Sher-
woods.

Second-Lieutenant H. P. Nott, Liver-
pools.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. Ryder, Artil-
lery.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Captain E. H. Westby, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant M. O'Dowd, North-
umberland Fusiliers.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Major F. Lamberde, Artillery.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.
Lieutenant R. Kestell-Cornish, Dorsets.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.
WOUNDED.

Captain J. A. Ellis, Suffolks.
Captain R. Micklem, Engineers.
Lieutenant E. Midg, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant T. D. Bartley, Lancas-
shire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant M. Norbury, Manches-
ters.

MISSING.

Major L. Brandreth, Royal Fusiliers.

LONDON, July 1.

The following casualties are announced:—
KILLED.

Captain G. Anstey, Dorsets.
Captain W. G. Graham, Northumberland
Fusiliers.

Lieutenant F. Vanderspar, Manchester.
Lieutenant J. Stewart, Seaforths.

Second-Lieutenant A. J. Houghton, Dur-
ham Lights.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant O. Austin, Sussex.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.
KILLED.

Captain A. C. Leech, Manchester.
Lieutenant N. Silk, South Wales Bor-
ders.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant O. Taunton, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Hykes, East Lan-
cashires.

DIED.

Lieutenant E. A. Wright, Medicals.

GENERAL FOCH.

JOFFRE'S SECOND IN COMMAND.

It is a truism that war makes and un-
makes reputations, writes Mr. Charles Daw-
barn, author of "Makers of New France,"
in "T. P.'s Weekly." It is particularly
true of the present conflict. That gigantic
line, from the sea of Switzerland, has pre-
sented problems in science and resources
which have tried to the utmost those en-
gaged in them. Though as a whole the
Army has been rejuvenated and the
average age of the higher command is prob-
ably ten years less than it was when the
war began, the laurels have not exclusively
fallen to youth. Whilst lieutenant-colonels
have been given brigades and divisions, and
even army corps, over the heads of their
seniors, some of the old school have done
remarkably well. Foremost amongst them
is General Foch. When war broke out he
was commanding the 20th Army Corps at
Nancy, the capital of French Lorraine;
to-day he commands a group of five armies
in the North; he is the second-in-command
to Joffre himself. And Foch was approach-
ing retirement when his great chance came,
for he was already sixty-three in August
last.

The battles of the Marne and Yser first
revealed his qualities as a tactician in the
field. The French public was astonished
at hearing his name praised officially.
Who was he? No one seemed to know. Of
course, someone did know—the Army knew;
but to the mass of his countrymen he was
unknown, just as he was to the English
when French praised him for the support
he had given him in Flanders. He is one
of the revelations of the war, as big a sur-
prise as Joffre himself. And there is much
in common between the two. Both come
from the Pyrenees (like Pau and de
Castelnau) and both are men of few words.
Foch, however, can be eloquent enough
when the subject pleases him; he has some-
thing of Southern exuberance in his char-
acter, but ordinarily his speech is con-
centrated. He is the Laibig extract of
oratory.

Before he commanded at Bourges, and
subsequently at Nancy, he professed
strategy and general tactics at the War
School. For a short time he was director
of that institution. His lectures brought
him into contact with the rising generation
of staff officers. If the Higher Command
in the French Army to-day is well versed
in history and is soundly instructed in the
science of war, it is greatly owing to
General Foch, for he took an amazing
amount of trouble with his work, and was
always clear and convincing. Perhaps the
strongest proof of ability he has given is
the ease with which he threw off history;
if its theories did not fit, so much the
worse for them. He has not allowed learn-
ing either to hamper his free movements
or to diminish his energy. He is of those
who realise that history is there as a sign-
post across the waste of human error. It
is not a positive chart of conduct in a war,
for there can be no such chart. Each
battle must be fought by itself.

THE PERSONAL FACTOR IN WAR.

Foch made his course interesting to the
young officers who were listening to him by
his extraordinary appreciation of the per-
sonal factor in war. He generally knew
why somebody failed; he analysed his char-
acter. For war he taught was a struggle
of wills; the stronger won. Fascinating
was his comparison of Von Moltke, the
great German organiser in the campaign of
1870, with Napoleon. He showed how in-
ferior was the former (notwithstanding his
success) beside the latter. He had no
genius, no spark of inspiration. He was a
dull, machine-like person, who brought
his armies into the field and let them carry
out their own plan. His policy was prac-
tically to let them do what circumstances
dictated. Nothing, of course, could be less
the brilliant tactics of Napoleon. His
force was in his eye. He saw the weak
point and buried his troops at it. He
showed mastery in the swift insight and in
the rapid execution. Von Moltke, on the
other hand, was an officer-soldier—not a
man of action and initiative; all the differ-
ence in the world.

One may ask: Why, then, were the
French defeated by such a commander.
The answer is easy: By their own errors
and weaknesses. They had not the will to
conquer. Furthermore, discipline was
lacking, especially amongst the generals.
Both de Failly and Garibaldi failed to obey
orders, and brought disaster to two differ-
ent armies in the East. Thus they hasten-
ed the debacle about which Zola writes with
such crushing force and truth. So the
soldier must obey; that is the lesson Foch
taught—not a blind obedience but an in-
telligent and eager co-operation with his
chief. It is because of his own loyal co-
operation with Joffre that he is to-day
his right hand in the field. A popular pic-
ture in Paris represents the two together.
Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief, is leaning
familiarily on the shoulder of the Second-
in-Command. That is expressive of the
perfect union and understanding of the two.
And because Foch understands how to
obey—an intelligent and reasoned
obedience that leaves room for the sudden
exigencies of battle—he is so admirable a
soldier.

He has the same coloured grey-blue eyes
as Joffre. The expression, perhaps, is a
little less benevolent, and yet he is ex-
traordinarily popular with his troops. A
fair forehead expresses reflection; the thin,
straight nose and firm lips give a sharp
decision to the face, which is set off by a
fine moustache. The effect is essentially
soldierly. He has been reproached for
being timid in his tactics; exactly the same
criticism has been addressed to Joffre, but
in both cases it is undeserved.

AN ANGLOPHILE.

There is none who has a higher opinion
of the English than he. He likes their
character, he likes their Army, beginning
with Sir John French. Someone, on his
return from the Cambridgeshire man-
oeuvres in 1912, asked him what he thought
of the British soldier. "Excellent," the
cavalry and guns," he said. "But the in-
fantry," men general?" "The infantry,"
he repeated; "well, I would rather fight
alongside of them than against it." The
words seem prophetic.

THE GARDEN CITY OF

DUG-OUTS

CONTRASTS IN THE FIRE ZONE.

The United Press of America published
during mail week the following article by
Mr. William G. Shepherd, its correspond-
ent with the British Army:—
BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
Northern France.

Ploegsteert Wood (the Tommies call it
Plug-street) is in Belgium. Some day it
will be a great historical park, like the
field of Waterloo. Now is not the time to
see Ploegsteert Wood. Just beyond the
wood lie the British trenches; and just
beyond the British trenches is the German
line. A rich river in Armentieres owns
Ploegsteert Wood.

In October the Germans, sweeping down
towards Calais, tried to take the Ploeg-
steert Wood. Sir John French gave an
order that it must be held. The fighting
for Ploegsteert Wood went on for days.
The Germans got into it and died. The
British fought them out of it—and died.
And when winter fell the great forest was
dotted with graves and its trees were bat-
tered by bullets and shells, but the British
trenches circle its outer edge and the Ger-
man trenches were dug 40

COMMERCIAL

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF COTTON YARN.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 3.

The announcement which was made by the President of the Board of Trade in Parliament, that it was proposed to place further restrictions on the export of cotton yarns came somewhat as a surprise to Manchester shippers, though in many quarters it was not quite unexpected. When it was decided in grim earnest to bring all available pressure on the enemy, it must have been obvious to those in the trade, that measures of this kind would have to be introduced, if the purpose was to be effectively fulfilled. And the authorities received assurances from some of the representative shippers, that they were disposed to facilitate any plan which would not inflict any unnecessary hardships or inconvenience upon the trade generally. By the new scheme, cotton yarn will not be allowed to go to certain countries without a license, and it is to be presumed the embargo will really only materially affect business intercourse with those neutrals which are suspected of supplying yarn to the enemy. Switzerland will probably afford strong grounds for suspicion for its takings of British yarn for the month of May amounted to 1,331,200 lbs. as against 958,400 lbs. for the same month in 1914. Denmark may also receive a little special attention, the shipments to that country during May having run up to 290,700 lbs. as against 88,100 lbs. in 1914, and 38,900 in 1913. Shipments to Sweden, Norway and Holland, also show substantial increases, though these may perhaps be accounted for partially by the substitution of English for German yarns. The following is an extract from Mr. Runciman's speech on the subject.

The Government had adopted many means of preventing the yarn which went to neutrals passing into the hands of the enemy. They got a guarantee that in the case of exports to these destinations cotton yarn was either going to the actual user of yarn or was going to be used in some way in the country and could not be re-exported. He could not quote instances of that guarantee having been broken. He could only take figures of imports of cotton yarn into some of these countries and the exports from them. The exports suggested that the cotton yarn had not been all used up there, but had been going to succor the enemy. These circumstances led the Government to limit bound to place cotton yarn on one of the lists which would check its export. In future there would be a long list of countries to which it could not go out without a license. In order that these licenses might be quickly and promptly dealt with, a Licensing Committee was being set up. Sub-committees of business men knowing the trade could deal with these matters much more efficiently than Government officials.

A FALLING WHEAT MARKET.

The brilliant sunshine of later May, says the "Statist," was followed after a while by a keen nor'easterly wind which did much injury to beans, potatoes, and to the later apples. It checked the growth of wheat very noticeably. But with June has come a southerly sky, and when we have clear weather from the south in June we have genuine summer heat accompanied by genuine summer growth. The effect of such conditions on British wheat markets is almost inevitable, and it is an old saying that Mark Lane can never resist a fortnight's sunshine. The rather spectacular fall in wheat prices from the 4th to the 11th instant (June) has, however, its chief cause beyond the seas. With the conclusion of the May "term" that is to say, when all contracts for May delivery had been fulfilled or cancelled on conditions set forth "bull" movements in North America about down automatically. For June delivery there was little speculation, and for July delivery would lead us to "bills." The support to value for American and Canadian wheat in London, which had given us such prices as 60s. to 73s. per quarter in May, was thus withdrawn in a manner which the official suppression of a British term market rendered unexpected.

It would not be so to our readers, as it has been our duty from time to time to show how the term market works abroad; but there were undoubtedly not a few operators at Mark Lane itself on the 4th who were surprised to find the support of the Canadian and American wheat holders withdrawn. The price of best Canadian wheat, which had given us such prices as 60s. to 73s. per quarter in May, was thus withdrawn in a manner which the official suppression of a British term market rendered unexpected.

The sale of arriving La Plata cargoes have gone on steadily throughout the past few weeks; and the price, which was 68s. on May 21, was 60s. 6d. on June 7. Quotation for July delivery was as many "bears" as regard this as the probable limit of decline this side of Lammas (August 1), for the very stable folk who are operating in Argentine cargoes—some of them, as is understood, in private contract with the Government—would scarcely be offering 62s. per quarter for cargoes to arrive early in July if the 550,000 qrs. of Argentine wheat now on passage, all of it due before July 31, were not practically arranged for. The Argentine wheat, it may be remarked in passing, is showing better weight, and therewith quality, than had been anticipated.

The Indian wheat sales which now take place daily at the Baltic have shown that gradually progressive decline in price which we explained and commended as the Government policy in "The Statist" of April 24. The system has undoubtedly worked well, and the knightship conferred on Sir E. G. Saltmarsh, of the Baltic and Mark Lane (Usborne and Son), is thought to be not unconnected with the management of business in exports of the Indian new crop and their acquisition in England by the right sort of buyers. The price at which the sales opened was 68s. for white

Bombay and 66s. 6d. for red Karachi. Indian wheat ranges in milling value a bare 1s. 6d. per quarter, as compared with a range of 5s. to 6s. in British.

On June 9 the sales were at 61s. 3d. for white Bombay and 60s. 3d. for red Karachi, with white Calcutta and white Karachi at prices in between. Karachi white is now being sold by two grades—"choice" and "ordinary," the former being the better business. Readers may note that where "Club" Calcutta is tendered the sort implied is white wheat. The Indian market, though under Government control, does not exclude that "reasonable provision of coming events" which has been claimed as one of the functions of journalism. It is, for example, perfectly feasible to obtain white Karachi for July delivery (i.e. before the 31st) at 59s., and red at 58s. 6d., but prices for August delivery would not necessarily be lower. There are as yet no bids on the 9th. Some new Indian wheat was on sale for spot delivery at Mark Lane. It made 61s. 4d. per quarter.

The 480,000 qrs. of Californian wheat which is now on passage will be most timely in arriving just as the supplies of English the sort for which it is most valued as a substitute, begin to fail. This after May is over they invariably do. The Californian cargoes near at hand range in price from red Walls at 63s. to blue Stein at 65s. The weight, 500 lb., is good. If these prices are maintained on actual arrival English wheat should keep at over 60s. per 504 lb., but there will probably be some difficulty in getting an average of 64s. for Californian wheat if continued hot weather reduces the consumption of bread. It is for supplying just the necessary minority mixture of soft and mellow wheat in the popular loaf that both English and Californian depend for the demand.

A fall of 3s. per sack in household flour has been promptly registered as a sequel to the frank readjustment of wheat prices, and the baker is undoubtedly apprehensive of a demand for at least a halfpenny of the quarter loaf. But in the 39 districts into which Greater London is divided by the baking trade there was at Easter the prospect of a grave strike, and masters only obviated the same by conceding a minimum wage advance of 3s. per week as from May 1. That this 3s. extra money must ultimately fall upon the consumer is a plea that the economist cannot lightly reject, and if we regard bread as a necessary case of the baker would appear to be one of great strength. Bread, however, is not a necessary to the extent of the entire consumption; as it rises in price it enters more and more into competition with food substitutes, some of which increase in intrinsic favour with summer weather. Moreover, to stick out for full prices in face of a diminishing consumption is difficult, and a definite decline in flour has seldom been long before it affected the price of bread. The situation in this matter will probably make for the encouragement of the larger establishments whose operations require the lesser number of operatives in proportion to the output of bread.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 2nd.		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,200	
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000	
" Sales of East Indian	500	
" Imports	NIL	
Mid Americans	5,200	
Egyptian F.G.F.	7,400	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	9.65	
Jan.	9.94	
New York Official noon call	9.74	
Jan.	10.03	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	9.46	
Jan.	9.76	

Tone of Cloths:—The Manchester Market is steady—small business for India and China. Tone of yarns:—Quiet.

Liverpool, July 3rd.		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000	
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000	
" Sales of East Indian	3,000	
" Imports	5,244	
Mid Americans	7,400	
Egyptian F.G.F.	7,400	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 2nd		Bales.
Estimated Sales	12,000	
Total Imports	NIL	
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES		
Months. Previous closing price. To-day's price.		
July	5.16	5.10
July-Aug.	5.16	5.10
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.21
Sept.-Oct.	5.36	5.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.43	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.48	5.42
Dec.-Jan.	5.52	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.57	5.50
Feb.-March	5.61	5.54
March-April	5.67	5.60
April-May	5.70	5.66
May-June	5.76	5.69
June-July	5.79	5.73

Liverpool, July 3rd.		Bales.
Estimated Sales	6,000	
Total Imports	3,000	
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—		
Months. Previous closing price. To-day's price.		
July	5.08	5.09
July-Aug.	5.18	5.17
Aug.-Sept.	5.26	5.23
Sept.-Oct.	5.32	5.33
Oct.-Nov.	5.37	5.38
Nov.-Dec.	5.42	5.42
Dec.-Jan.	5.46	5.47
Jan.-Feb.	5.50	5.51
Feb.-March	5.55	5.56
March-April	5.58	5.59

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new.

May-June 5.61 5.62
June-July 5.64 5.65
July-Aug. 5.67 5.68

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 2nd.		Months. Previous closing price. To-day's price.
July	5.16	5.08
July-Aug.	5.16	5.08
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.18
Sept.-Oct.	5.36	5.26
Oct.-Nov.	5.43	5.32
Nov.-Dec.	5.48	5.37
Dec.-Jan.	5.52	5.42
Jan.-Feb.	5.57	5.46
Feb.-March	5.61	5.50
March-April	5.67	5.55
April-May	5.70	5.58
May-June	5.76	5.64
June-July	5.79	5.67

Liverpool, July 3rd.		Months. Previous closing price. To-day's price.
July	5.08	5.13
July-Aug.	5.08	5.13
Aug.-Sept.	5.18	5.22
Sept.-Oct.	5.26	5.29
Oct.-Nov.	5.32	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.37	5.40
Dec.-Jan.	5.42	5.44
Jan.-Feb.	5.46	5.48
Feb.-March	5.50	5.52
March-April	5.55	5.56
April-May	5.58	5.59
May-June	5.61	5.62
June-July	5.64	5.65
July-Aug.	5.67	5.68

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 2nd.		Bales.
Good Bengal M.G.	3.90d	
F.G.	4.05d	
Good Oomra	4.20d	
F.G.	4.40d	
Good M.G. Oomra	4.40d	
F.G.	4.70d	
Good Brooch	4.80d	
F.G.	4.95d	
Good Bengal M.G.	3.90d	
F.G.	4.05d	
Good Oomra	4.20d	
F.G.	4.40d	
Good M.G. Oomra	4.40d	
F.G.	4.70d	
Good Brooch	4.80d	
F.G.	4.95d	
Good Bengal M.G.	3.90d	
F.G.	4.05d	
Good Oomra	4.20d	
F.G.	4.40d	
Good M.G. Oomra	4.40d	
F.G.	4.70d	
Good Brooch	4.80d	
F.G.	4.95d	
Good Bengal M.G.	3.90d	
F.G.	4.05d	
Good Oomra	4.20d	
F.G.	4.40d	
Good M.G. Oomra	4.40d	
F.G.	4.70d	
Good Brooch	4.80d	
F.G.	4.95d	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 2nd.		Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000	
" Forwarded	73,000	
" Imports	62,000	
" Stock	1,740,000	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, July 3rd.		Bales.
Cotton in Sight has been discontinued for the remainder of the Season.		
American Visible Supply	3,973,000	
Total Sales	79,000	
East Indian Sales	1,100	
Total Speculation	9,000	
Total Export	6,000	
East Indian Export	400	
East Indian Stock	64,000	
East Indian Forwarded	3,400	
East Indian Actual Export	100	
East Indian Imports	1,000	
East Indian Speculation	30,000	
East Indian Afloat	30,000	
Total Afloat	106,000	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 2nd.		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000	
" " to Continent	9,700	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.70	
Previous closing price	9.74	
Futures at New York Jan.	9.90	
Previous closing price	10.04	
Spot Cotton at New York	9.60	
Previous price	9.60	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00	
Previous price	9.00	
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.49	
Previous price	9.55	
Futures at New Orleans January	9.79	
Previous price	9.83	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1/2	
Demand Bills	47.35	
Silver Commercial Bars	48 1/2	

New York, July 3rd.		Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	36,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	48,000	
" " to France and Continent	38,000	
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	838,000	
" " at Interior Ports	530,000	

New York, July 3rd.		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,600	
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000	
" " to Continent	17,000	
New York and New Orleans markets closed today and on Monday.		

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 2nd.		Bales.
Bar Silver Spot	22 15/16	
Closing Tote of Silver—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/mt.	4 3/4	
Discount Indian Bank Bill 6 m/mt.	4 1/2	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2	
7 day market loans	1 1/2	
The sum of £105,000 has been released from Egypt.		

London, July 3rd.		Bales.
Bar Silver Spot	22 15/16	
Closing Tote of Silver—Steady.		

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/mt. 4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bill 6 m/mt. 4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/2
Interest day to day loans 1 1/2
7 day market loans 1 1/2
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, 1st July.

JAVA SUGAR.		Bales.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	18/9	
August-October		
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	18/10 1/2	
August-October		
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	21/3	
August-October		
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	21/4 1/2	
August-October		
Calcutta Linsed	55	

London, July 2nd.

JAVA SUGAR.		Bales.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	18/9	
August-October		
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	18/10 1/2	
August-October		
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	21/3	
August-October		
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	21/4 1/2	
August-October		
Calcutta Linsed	55 1/2	

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship Sellers.		Bales.
White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	53/3	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Paid.	53/3	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	52/9	
Wheat Bombay White Paid	53/9	
Wheat Club No. 2 sellers	52/9	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.		Bales.
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Nominal.		
AUSTRALIAN.		
South Australian, Nominal.		
Victorian—Nominal.		
New South Wales—Nominal.		
Karachi Barley June		34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore, 416 lbs.		Bales.
85% ex-Ship value	49	
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship value.	55/3	
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	51/6	
Linsed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	57/6	
Toria Rapeseed	50	

LINSIED.

Linsed Argentine (La Plata) July-August sellers		Bales.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull Buyers.	28-7-6	

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.		Bales.
Copper Braziers	279 1/2	
Yellow Metal	13 1/2	
Tin Plates C.I.F. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
English best selected Copper	22 1/2	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	22-10-0	
Hard Spelter	25 1/2	

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value		Bales.
Exchange on London at Par. Fca	27.05	
Rubber July-August. Sellers	2/7	
Ceylon Rubber July-Sept. Sellers	2/5 1/2	

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship Sellers.		Bales.
White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	54/3	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	54/3	
Sellers	54	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	53/9	
Sellers	53/9	
Wheat Bombay White Sellers	54/9	
Wheat Club No. 2 Sellers	53/9	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal.		Bales.
AUSTRALIAN.		
South Australian—Nominal.		
Karachi Barley		34/9

SPORT AT HOME.

POMMERN'S VICTORY IN NEW DERBY.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed on the New Derby day on June 15 at Newmarket. Something—a good deal indeed—of the spirit of the real Derby infected the public bringing them together in unprecedented numbers for a June meeting, while it harmonised with the expectations of the original event when Pommern won the substitute affair for Mr. Sol. Joel amid lusty cheering on June 15 at Newmarket, cheers from all parts, says the Racing correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Fortune could not very well have done less for the Kafir magnate. After years of unrealised hopes he at last found himself with an ear-marked Derby winner, only for Epsom to be flung into the melting-pot of the war. "Unfortunately" must permeate all his reflections. "I think he would have won the Derby by ten lengths," Mr. Joel said when at length he emerged from the welter of congratulations and could re-charge his lungs with oxygen. It really was a terrific crush everywhere, and nowhere was it greater than around the successful owner after the race. "Pommern has such brilliant speed he would have done what he liked with them on the Epsom course. You can see that from where it took him yesterday after being unfavourably drawn. Of course, it's very nice to have won here, but there's a big difference between doing that and winning the real Derby at Epsom."

"What is this yarn," Mr. Joel was asked, "about Pommern now retiring to another sphere. Has it actually been resolved not to run him again?" Mr. Joel explained that it all depended on circumstances. There is an extra meeting at Newmarket towards the end of August, where it is expected a substitute event for the St. Leger will be put up, and Pommern would certainly run for such a race as that. Otherwise the last may have been seen of him in public. Achai, beaten a few inches yesterday for third place, would also be entered for an invitation St. Leger, Mr. Singer said, and I fancy Mr. Williamson would subscribe for King Priam, who was unlucky here, being bumped and knocked out of his stride and losing several lengths. Except for this he conceivably might have got a place, but Mr. Williamson is under no delusions regarding the colt's inferiority to Pommern. "You couldn't win, sir," sympathised the veteran Gurry, to which Mr. Williamson tersely replied, "Not within a stone."

Pommern was never in any kind of trouble whatever and nothing possessed the remotest chance with him after Donoghue let him stride to the front. This was about five furlongs from home. My Ronald had cut out a fine pace, and Danger Rock was also prominent for nearly a mile, but he then cracked up with dramatic suddenness. Let him, on the other hand, finished very strongly, and made up a considerable amount of ground on the favourite in the final stages, though I am perfectly convinced in my own mind that Pommern would always beat him easily regardless of distance. It seemed impossible for Achai to get placed about a quarter of a mile out, but he stayed on magnificently and would have beaten Rossendale in a few more strides. Mr. Singer has an excellent chance of taking the Irish Derby with this son of Santoi.

At Lord's on June 12, the 1st Sportsman's Battalion defeated the 3rd Battalion of the Honourable Artillery Company very easily, scoring 31 for seven as against 129 by the latter regiment. Containing as it does several cricketers of fame, it is not surprising that the 1st Sportsman's Battalion continues to claim victory after victory. The H.A.C. have one well-known cricketer in Private O. C. Bristow, the well-known old Oxonian, and his innings of 53 was splendidly compiled. The Dark Blue drove with rare power, and obtained many of his boundaries by straight drives. Private E. G. Hayes bowled successfully, and took four for 37. He concealed his pace and break very cleverly at times, and often had some of the batsman in a guessing mood. The Sportsman's Battalion passed the H.A.C. total with five wickets down. Private Bates hit very hard for his 57, while Private Hendon drove splendidly, and scored 35. But the most thrilling cricket was left for the last hour or two of play. Private Webb, who used to assist Hampshire County some years ago, hit tremendously hard, and in his 93 there were many fine boundary strokes. He was assisted by Captain N. Cockell, who scored 51. The H.A.C. bowling was roughly handled while this pair were at the crease, despite many changes. Next Saturday the Sportsman's Battalion will be meeting Dulwich at Dulwich, when a fairly strong scratch side will be put in the field.

More than one cricketer ran into the "nervous nineties" and yet failed to secure the coveted three figures. C. Goodsons, for Merton against Heathfield, scored 99; H. J. Paris, for the London and North-Western Railway against South Hampstead, compiled 99; Corporal Gould (Surgey), for the Record Office, Hounslow, made 99; while Lieutenant O. Alwin, for Honor Oak, and better known as a member of the Surrey County's professional staff, played brilliant cricket for 98. He drove grandly, and obtained seventeen 4's.

For Lauderdale, C. Boeddel compiled 104 against the North Middlesex bowlers, and hit sixteen 4's. His driving was a prominent feature of his batting. A. Scott, for the Petty Officers of the Royal Naval Division, against the Old Maythorne at the Crystal Palace, scored 113 in fine style. He lunged out towards the end at almost every ball, and scored pretty freely.

Rapid run-getting was seen on the Parson's Green ground against the Westbourne Park Wanderers. Left with barely one and a half hours to get 211 runs after the latter had made a very sporting declaration the

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

SIMMS' FINE BOWLING EFFORT.

The cricket season began in earnest on Saturday last, when a number of first-class matches came off in Bombay. The most important of these was the annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College (Past and Present), which was played on the Esplanade maidan in the presence of a large number of spectators. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon also graced the occasion with their presence, watching the progress of the game with keen interest.

Saturday was the first Gymkhana fixture of the season, and as both teams included a goodly number of players, who have, at one time or another, represented their communities in the international Quadrangular contests, it had created a great deal of interest. The game was marked by no other feature of great outstanding merit, except that of the Gymkhana skipper, who secured seven wickets at a cost of only four runs apiece. It had, however, an extremely exciting finish, the Elphinstonians winning by the narrow margin of three runs. At 6 p.m. the Home team were short of their opponents' total by only 3, but shortly after, Jackson, their last representative, unfortunately, ran himself out, and the match ended, as stated above, in a victory for the visitors by the narrow margin of 3 runs.

The Elphinstonians, who had the first knock at the wickets, made 90, to which Masani and Chothia were the chief contributors with 25 and 24, respectively to their credit. Masani just managed to top Chothia's contribution by a single but the latter's was undoubtedly the better effort of the two, and though he does not yet seem to have run into his usual form, he made a number of pretty strokes, which were loudly applauded. Kapadia, of whom high expectations were entertained, failed to come off. C. G. Stileman at mid-off dismissing him with a magnificent catch off Clark. Of the other players on the visitor's side, Bhapu had a lively though short career, his 14 including two 4's and one 6. The Gymkhana replied with a total of 96, Simms being the chief contributor. The Sussex amateur, playing his usual merry game, knocked up an useful 24. Moore and F. F. Stileman contributed the next highest scores, the latter's innings including one overbound. The rest of the team could not do much against the Elphinstonian attack, which would have proved more effective, but for the very poor fielding by their side. The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Simms, who secured the fine analysis of seven wickets for 29 runs. The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.			
S. M. Chothia, c. Simms, b. Clarke	24		
D. K. Kapadia, c. C. G. Stileman, b. Clarke	25		
J. J. Battiwalla, c. Simms, b. Clarke	0		
B. J. Morenas, c. Goldie, b. Simms	13		
R. S. Bhapu, lbw, b. Simms	14		
H. F. Muller, b. Simms	1		
P. A. Masani, c. C. G. Stileman, b. Simms	25		
Prof. Hampton (Capt.), c. C. G. Stileman, b. Simms	12		
Y. A. Madan, not out	0		
M. L. Khan, lbw, b. Simms	0		
R. F. Titina, c. C. G. Stileman, b. Simms	0		
Extras	1		
Total	99		

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.			
T. N. Begbie, b. Morenas	0		
C. T. Moore, c. Muller, b. Morenas	18		
F. F. Stileman, c. Chothia, b. Bhapu	19		
Capt. Goldie, lbw, b. Morenas	2		
R. Cooke, c. Chothia, b. Bhapu	9		
J. H. C. Kiddle, c. Khan, b. Bhapu	6		
H. L. Simms (Capt.), c. Morenas	24		
C. D. Baker, c. Kapadia, b. Battiwalla	6		
C. G. Stileman, c. Hampton	0		
B. Battiwalla	0		
F. J. Clarke, not out	12		
J. E. Jackson, run out	2		
Total	96		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.			
Clarke	9	37	1
Simms	7	29	7
Goldie	4	17	0
C. G. Stileman	3	15	0
*Goldie bowled one wide.			

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.			
Morenas	15	32	1
Bhappu	10	41	3
Battiwalla	5	23	0

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL V. JOHN CANNON SCHOOL.

In a low-scoring game between these two teams, the former won by four wickets and 54 runs. Scores:—pl. 69 (for 6 wickets.) John Cannon School—24 pl. 35.

West London side actually obtained 225 for four, and so claimed a particularly fine victory. A. C. Higgs, a hitter pure and simple, was not long in placing 70 to his credit, the performance being highly meritorious.

Playing for the 2nd Battalion of the Artists Rifles, at Reochampton against St. Paul's School 2nd XI, Private E. Dodd took eight for 6 runs. He kept a good length, and the schoolboys were always most uncomfortable against his fast deliveries.

With reference to the necessity of legislation to enable joint-stock companies to contribute to war funds, Mr. Shirley Tremaone of "Capital" has written to the Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association, proposing contribution to the war funds by mills of three and a half lakhs of rupees.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee has decided to undertake a campaign starting next year for the extension of tea consumption in India. A competent tea expert has been selected to work the scheme. Mr. Guy Sherrock, senior partner in Place Siddons and Gough, a prominent share-broking firm, retired on June 30.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. L. Waring resigns the Indian Civil Service.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major A. S. Trevers, Political Department, becomes Judicial Assistant to Consul-General at Fars vice Major Hamilton. Mr. F. W. Johnson, Political Department, has leave for one year and nine months.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. C. Biswas is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta. Mr. W. H. Scott, Indian Finance Department, is granted six months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. P. Russell, Secretary to the Government of India, officiates as Inspector-General of Irrigation in addition to his own duties.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be 2nd Lieutenant (Cavalry):—C. P. W. Lloyd.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (Infantry):—E. W. F. T. Daunt, W. K. Breerton. Lieut. Dikerson, 20th Decan Horse, transferred to temporary half pay list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Bomer becomes 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Calcutta, vice Engineer Horby.

SELF-IMMOLATION OF A SATI

RELATIVES UNDER ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

An Arrah correspondent sends details of what appears to be a case of Sati tragedy, which occurred in the village of Pania. A woman upon receiving the news of the death of her husband, who had been ailing for about a year, was prostrated with grief and announced her determination to die by his side. When the man's body was being carried to the burning that the young widow persisted in accompanying it, in spite of entreaties of those around. While the last rites were being performed at the burning ghāt, she rushed forward and, before any one could prevent her, threw herself on the funeral pyre and perished. In the flames, the incident was reported to the Sub-Inspector of Arrah Police Station. As a result of the police inquiries nine relatives of the deceased have been placed under arrest. Hundreds of persons visited the scene of the tragedy and bowed down before the burnt remains.

THE KHOND RISING.

TRIAL OF THE REBELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

In the case which arose out of the rising of the Khonds in the Daspalla State in Cuttack District, besides the approver Dhoni Majhi, five other accused Narayan Kumar, Mathura Jani, Burra Malik, Gobind Jani and Chota Majhi, who were sentenced to death, made separate statements confessing their guilt and implicating the co-accused in the murders. But, before Mr. Lucas some of them said that the Superintendent of Niyagari did not record faithfully their statements. Others said that the statements read out to them were not the same as filed in the Court as exhibits, while some said that their confessions were extorted by the police.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON ZAILDAR.

CULPRIT ESCAPES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 2.

A correspondent of the "Tribune" reports a murderous attack on Sardar Ishar Singh, Zaildar of Saushara, in Ajnala Tehsil by one Kuka, a Sikh, who escaped in the confusion. The Zaildar was rendering valuable help to the police and this is supposed to be the motive of the outrage. The culprit fired three shots all of which fortunately missed the Zaildar. No trace of the culprit has been yet found.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CIVIL V. MILITARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Charity Match, Civil versus Military, promoted by the authorities of the Calcutta Football League, was played at the Calcutta ground before 25,000 spectators, and it was a brilliant success. The evening was an ideal one, slightly cloudy and breezy. His Excellency the Governor came during the interval and stayed till the end and presented the Military with the medals after making a congratulatory speech.

INDIAN PLAYERS INCLUDED IN CIVIL TEAM.

The military team was composed of eight men of the Middlesex and three of the Artillery. The Civilians were taken five from Calcutta, three from the E. B. S. R. Y. from the Mohanbagan, and one from the Customs. The game, with the exception of mistakes made by Fenn and Ghose, was good and slightly in favour of the Civilians, who lost some splendid chances of scoring. At the conclusion of the game, the Military combination ran out the victors by two goals to one. For the Civilians Sukul, Churchill, Colvin, Hyland and Sherman played a great game, and Elson, Nicholson, Buttery and Burks for the Military stood out prominently.

The Government of India have this year awarded the state scholarship tenable in Europe by an Anglo-Indian to Mr. Herbert Sutherland Stark.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

CURIOUS CASE AT THANA.

SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

At the Thana District Court Sessions held from the 1st July, before Mr. Vasudev, the Additional Sessions Judge, and a special jury consisting of one Christian, one Parsi, and three Hindus, one Krishna Govind Patil, age 25, of Bhalivali, in the Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District, was placed on trial on charges of attempt to murder, under section 307, Indian Penal Code or in the alternate of voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section 325, Indian Penal Code to Radhi, his wife, by a razor, on the morning of 10th April last.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Government Prosecutor, Kolaba District, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. S. R. Subis, his Court Pleader, Thana, defended the accused.

Mr. Pradhan in addressing the jury said that the prisoner had two wives and the complainant-mistress Radhi, aged 18, was one by a *put* marriage. On the morning of April 10 last Radhi taking a bundle of clothes, quietly slipped out of the house without the knowledge or permission of her mother-in-law or her husband, the prisoner, and was going to her father's village of Gogrean, situate about four miles from Bhalivali. The prisoner missed her and got up, took a razor, which he kept to shave his face, and ran after her. He overtook her at a distance of about two miles or so, under a mango tree near a well within the boundaries of Kadava Pada Mankivali. He asked her to return home with him, which she refused to do. Thereupon he threw her down and after cutting her throat, rolled her into the well, and ran away. Radhi who had fallen into about one foot of water, gained consciousness after some time, crawled out of the well, and walked about half a mile to Mankivali to the house of one Ramji Patil. As it was still dark the witness Ramji thought a "Bhut" (evil incarnate) had visited his house, and took hold of her. He called for a light and then saw the so-called "Bhut" was a woman, whose throat was cut and she had bled and had her clothes wet. He bandaged the cut and then asked her who had done it. Radhi, who had grown very weak by loss of blood and exhaustion, told him in a low voice and signs that it was her husband, the prisoner, and that she wanted to go to Gogrean to her father, Laxman. Ramji knew her father and accompanied her half way and returned. Radhi walked up her parents' and reached home by about 7 a.m. Her parents attended her, and when questioned by them she was too weak to speak, but by signs told them that it was not her co-wife, and it was the prisoner. Thereafter, while the neighbours gathered, one Rajaji Dhondba Patel, an old man and family friend came up along with the others and Radhi spoke to Rajaji Patel and told him that it was her husband who cut her throat. Shortly after Rajaji was sent by Laxman, Radhi's father, to Bhalivali to give information of the crime to the Police Patil of that village as the crime was committed within the limits of that village; and he put his daughter Radhi in a dhooli, and took her to the dispensary at Karjat.

While at the dispensary, Karjat Police Sub-Inspector Pawaskar came up and finding that Radhi was likely to lose speech sent word as to her condition to the Second Class Magistrate, Karjat, who took down her "lying" declaration or statement, to the presence of the prisoner, who was in the dispensary. The statement made showed that the prisoner cut her throat by a razor, near the Mankivali well, and ran away. The prisoner after her arrest made a confession of his guilt before the same magistrate. On the 11th April, while the sub-inspector of police, and others were at Bhalivali, proceeding with the investigation, they found blood marks about the well path, but no razor was found anywhere. On the following day, 12th April, a police head constable and one Hari found the razor hidden under some earth in a field adjoining the well.

The prisoner was placed before Mr. Ganavrantra Desai, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the 1st Class, Northern Division, Kolaba District, who committed him to the Sessions.

The complainant Radhi's father, Laxman who was the original complainant, Radhi, the medical officer in charge of Karat dispensary, the investigating police Sub-Inspector Powaskar and other witnesses were called.

For the defence Mr. Kolaskar addressed the Court at length. He said that his defence was that the wound was self-inflicted and was then imputed to the prisoner. He said that Radhi ran away about 2 or 3 in the morning, before the moon rose and while her husband was at the village temple festivities and her aged mother-in-law was in bed. The prisoner, after his return from the temple, slept in the verandah. About sunrise his mother awoke him and sent him to see the cattle off to graze as usual. On his return, at about 8 a.m., he was informed of his wife's absence. The fact was that after Radhi had gone along the lonely road for about two miles, and was near the well, she grew frightened and repented of her foolish attempt to run away, and as it was impossible to go home to face the wrath of her husband, she decided to commit suicide. After trying to cut her throat by either a broken piece of glass-bangle or crockery, her resolution gave way. The wound in the throat distinctly showed that her story was all a myth.

The conduct of the prisoner throughout was consistent with innocence. As to the so-called confession, it was a tainted one, as the armed police guard was

about at the time of its recording by the magistrate. Besides it was no confession of any offence. The language was plain enough. It meant that he took the razor near her neck to frighten her. Besides the prosecution had proved neither the ownership or even the temporary possession of the razor by the prisoner, nor whether he had any intention of committing suicide or borrowed a razor to shave them.

Mr. Kolaskar produced several works in Medical Jurisprudence and showed that the nature and direction of the wound was more suicidal than homicidal, and urged that there was no evidence of any character worthy of the name against his client. He claimed an acquittal and the jury, after an absence of nearly half an hour, delivered a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The Judge agreeing acquitted the prisoner.

LARVAE IN WELLS AND TANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal authorities, when they say that larvae are found in wells in the presence of fish, and that the experiments of putting fish in wells and tanks, have been proved to be useless, make a vague statement, as they very well know, and every scientific man ought to know and does know, that the larvae are not swallowed by fish for a short time as they are too minute to be within their easy grasp. To any one who has studied the life history of larvae it is no surprise to find minute larvae in wells in the presence of fish. He knows very well that they will be swallowed by the fish before they are fully developed and formed into Pupae. The Municipal authorities taking advantage of the ignorance of the people on this point, make much about the finding of larvae in the presence of fish. In a well or tank containing fish, you will never find Pupae, much more, fully developed larvae. Pupae are really found in such wells, it will be right to say that the putting of fish in wells, is of no good. But to force people to cover their wells when minute larvae are found in the presence of fish, is to ignore the real and good work of the extermination of larvae by Nature's agent—fish, and it is like attaching no importance to the opinions of the authorities on the subject, in all the countries, who have all recommended the stocking of fish for the extermination of larvae in wells. Professor Geddes is also averse to the policy of filling in of wells and tanks, which can be very well kept clean without any additional expenditure, and so he in one of his letters to me mentions, that the best tank that he has seen in India is at Baroda. Yours, etc.

Bombay, 1st July, 1915.

S. D. N.

A MARKET FOR GRANT ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Ever since the removal of the Forum Road market to Kamatipura, the residents of Forum Road, Grant Road, and other localities round about have felt a great want of a market in close proximity. There has been a strong rumour for a long time past that the Municipality intends building a market in Chikalwadi for the convenience of the people. But I am sorry to find that it has remained a rumour up till now, and that no action has been taken in the matter. The Kamatipura and Null Bazar markets are at almost equal distances from Grant Road. The distance of these markets is nearly a mile from Grant Road and the poor people cannot, therefore, make their bazar and attend to their respective avocations by 10 o'clock. Poor people cannot command the services of servants and as such have to do their work themselves. It is for one to get experience of what poor people have to suffer rather than lay aside the question of erecting a market somewhere near Grant Road. I hope the Municipality will take up this matter—Yours, etc.

Grant Road, 2nd July.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BOMBAY TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I quite endorse the views of your correspondent "Disgusted" who has no doubt hit the right nail on the head and at a very opportune time. Since the Tramway Company derives its source of income from the public, it is quite obvious that the public are entitled to a certain amount of consideration inasmuch as they pay for the benefit they derive. I have been using the tramcar for the last 20 years and I am constrained to say that, though various improvements have been effected during all these years, it is indeed very trying to have to travel by tram during the monsoon season. The present arrangements do not afford much protection to the passengers as all cars leak and from all sides. Coupled with this discomfort one has invariably to use his handkerchief to wipe his seat as the conductors of the cars do not nowadays use those dusters for this purpose. It seems that the dusters are utilised for some other purpose. Imagine the predicament of a passenger who has to use his only handkerchief to wipe his seat. In Calcutta the arrangements of the cars differ very much from those here and afford undoubtedly better protection to passengers during all seasons. Will not the Tramway Company in Bombay devise some means whereby the long-standing grievances of its passengers will be alleviated? It would indeed be a great boon to the public particularly those whose means do not permit travelling otherwise.—Yours, etc.

Kalyadevi, July 2nd, 1915.

INDIAN STATUTES CONSOLIDATION BILL.

UNANIMOUS REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

The report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill Consolidating Indian Statutes is an unanimous one.

BUILDING DISASTER AT BANDRA.

SIX PERSONS BURIED ALIVE.

HEART-RENDING CRIES FROM UNDER THE DEBRIS.

A shocking building disaster occurred on Saturday morning at Bandra, resulting in the loss of the lives of no less than six persons, and serious injuries to one more. The victims of the catastrophe were two families, one Hindu and the other, Mahomedan, who were at the time asleep in a shed over which a ten feet long wall of a pucca built godown fell, burying the unfortunate persons under its debris. Terrible scenes were witnessed, the cries of those buried under the debris being heart-rending in the extreme.

The godown, of which the wall came down, is situated at the rear of Mr. Khan's bungalow on the slope of the Bandra Hill near the "Sarkari Bawdi." It had a tiled roof and a 10-feet long pucca built stone wall. The latter suddenly collapsed about 3 in the morning and fell on the shed, which was built of bamboo and "jowlie," and which was divided into five compartments, tenanted by different families. In the compartment nearest the wall lived a Mahomedan, named Mahomed, aged about 40, his wife Amina, aged 30 years and child, aged 18 months, and the second nearest compartment was tenanted by a Hindu, named Ravji Rama, his wife Ladu, and their two children Godia and Gopal. All the persons living in these two compartments were buried under the debris of the wall. Mahomed was, however, buried up to his waist only, the upper part of his body being free. His cries for help brought people to his rescue and he was taken out alive and removed to the Bandra Dispensary. The other persons buried under the debris, however, could not be rescued. Sub-Inspector Trim-buk Athavle, with his men, and municipal officers, quickly turned up on the spot, and the dead bodies of the six persons, who were buried under the debris, were recovered. A member of the Hindu family, who was sleeping on the verandah of the shed at the time, escaped unhurt.

Sub-Inspector Athavle subsequently held a "punchnama" on the bodies of the deceased persons, and allowed them to be disposed of.

It is alleged that the wall was an old one, and its collapse is attributed to the heavy rains of the last few days. Mahomed alleged in the hospital that he had noticed a crack in the wall, but not considering it to be a serious affair he had taken no notice of it. The other tenants affirm that they had noticed nothing unusual in the wall.

Since the above was written, Mahomed Esmail succumbed to his injuries in the hospital which brings the total of killed to seven persons.

GUNS IN DELHI FORT.

TAMPED BY A SADHU.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 2.

On the evening of the 30th June a man dressed as a Sadhu was detected tampering with the guns in the Selimgarh bastion of the fort.

He had apparently gained an entrance by the railway line which passes through the bastion.

When detected he had already caused some damage to the breach blocks of some of the guns and was promptly arrested by the Guard of the Hampshire Regiment in charge of the bastion.

The man was brought up before the Magistrate to-day.

COCAINE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

On receipt of information the Bow Bazar police on Thursday raided Nos. 6 and 22, Kishore's Lane, and arrested two men named Teny Cleverly and George Gomes, who are alleged to have been trading in cocaine, and accessories for the manufacture of cocaine were found in their possession. A Chinaman named Ahehin, who is alleged to be implicated with them, was arrested at 25, Bentinck Street, on Friday. The value of cocaine seized so far is said to be about Rs. 400.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The following appointments have been approved:—Major A. Armstrong, 14th Wiltshire Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Territorial Force, Army Headquarters.

Capt. W. G. B. Hawley, 28th Cavalry, Squadron Commander, promoted, is confirmed in that appointment.

Major E. S. R. Earle, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Bombay United Building Co. Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3.15 p.m.
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, 10.30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation. Annual General Meeting, Killick Building, Home Street, 6 p.m.
Palace of Varieties at 6.30 at the Gaiety, 10 p.m. show at Edwards Theatre.
TUESDAY, July 6.
Improvement Trust Meeting.
Mails for Macau and Reunion, per extra steamer Queta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, July 7.
Bombay Native General Library. Annual Meeting, Prampji Cowaji Institute Hall, 6.15 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee at 10 a.m.
THURSDAY, July 8.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
DAILY.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.
Exquisite Theatre of Varieties, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Southgate Road, 7 to 8.30 p.m., 9 to 10.30 p.m., and 11 to 12.30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor" and not to any member of the staff by name.
ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.
Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.
All new advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must be received at least 24 hours before 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.
All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.
The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if it is not, the communication will be destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domes and Occurrences

VAKIL.—On 3rd July, at Ahmedabad, Peston, second son of Sardar Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil, aged 8 years.
TALATI.—Rustomji Narojee Talati, brother of Mr. Hormusjee Narojee Talati and uncle of Framroz, Paltonee, Piroshaw and Shavaka Hormusji Talati, died on Thursday 1st July by carriage accident at Zanzibar. (By wire.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cuddeh, C. I. E., Commanding. July 5.
14c.—Parade, Mondays—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7.15 a.m. "C," "D," and "E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6 p.m. "C," "D," and "E" Cos. Recruits at 6.30 p.m. and "G" Coy. at 7.15 a.m. at Headquarters. Tuesdays—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7.15 a.m. "G" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m. (Fall Hill) at 6 p.m. at Headquarters. Wednesdays—"C," "D," "E," and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. Thursdays—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7.15 a.m. "C," "D," "E," and "F" Cos. at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. "C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. Drill Order, with helmets. "C," "D," and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. and "G" Coy. at 7.15 a.m. "D" Coy. will parade at Telegraph Quarters at 6.30 p.m. Drill Order with helmets. Rifles and Side Arms. Fridays—"G" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7.30 a.m. "C," "D," "E," and "F" Cos. at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. 18c.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—"F" Company.—Tuesday 6th, Wednesday 7th, Thursday 8th, Friday 9th, Saturday 10th, and Sunday 11th instant. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m. 21c.—Extract from Command Order I.E. Force "B". Actg. Sergt.-Major A. A. Wale. Unattached List is promoted Second-Lieutenant with effect from 10th June and posted to the 2nd Bn. "Loyal North Lancashire Regiment" for duty. (Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut., Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Malta with the China and Australia Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo passed Suez at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday the 3rd instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning, Monday, the 5th inst. at 10.30 o'clock.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 7th inst. at 11.30 o'clock, instead of this morning.

ENGLISH MAIL LATE

The P. & O. Company's English Mail steamer Salsotto, which should have arrived

here on Saturday, came in Bombay harbour at 6.30 a.m. yesterday, with the mails and forty saloon passengers. Among those who arrived here were Sergt.-General and Mrs. McNece. The cause of her delay is attributed to high seas and swell and south westerly to westerly south-west moderate to strong wind, she encountered during the voyage. The Salsotto also experienced dull and overcast sky and met no rain after leaving Aden.

STREET COLLISION.

Government motor lorrie No. 1515Y was going along Lamington Road towards Grant Road on Friday evening when at the junction of Girgaum and Lamington Roads a brougham and pair, belonging to Mr. Jivanlal Panalal, came along Girgaum Road to proceed towards the Portuguese Church. The lorrie was about to cross the road, when the driver noticed the coachman trying to pull up and, to avoid a collision he swerved to the right. The coachman, who is alleged, unable to pull up, and the near horse, fell. Its right fore-foot came under the wheel of the lorrie and was entirely severed. The pole of the brougham was smashed.

HOUSE-COLLAPSES IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday a portion of the west wall of a four-story building, belonging to Bhandal Lakshmi, and situated near Abdul Rehman Street, collapsed but fortunately nobody was injured. Adjoining this house was a building, belonging to Chhotalal Samaldas, which was being pulled down, and it appears that the wall of Bhandal's house, being thus left unsupported, came down.

Similarly a house at Bhuleswar was being repaired when a portion of the wall of the adjoining building, which belonged to a religious trust, came down. Nobody was injured.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A clean bill of health was returned in the city on Friday in regard to plague as well as small-pox and cholera. The total mortality from other diseases was 62, as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 72 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,839, out of which 13 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed one of these plague rats, B Ward 7, C Ward 2, D Ward land E Ward 2.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

JURORS' RIDER.
Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of Peter De Costa, a clerk in the Loco. Inspector's Office at Mazagon. The deceased was attempting to cross the railway lines to go to his office in the Mazagon Station yard on Saturday before last, when he was knocked down by a light engine and killed. Witness deposed that there were heavy rains at the time and that the engine was running tender foremost. A verdict of accidental death was recorded with a rider that the rider that the fireman Asmatilal Rabat Hussein was not keeping a careful look-out and that the jurors also thought that the attention of the G. I. P. Railway Company should be drawn to the statement of their driver that he considered that motor cars, when lowered, obstructed the view and were therefore dangerous when an engine travelled tender foremost.

PICK-POCKET SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji Rao charged Sitaram Mahadeo, a Hindu, with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 29, belonging to Sidhram Ramchandra. It appeared that the complainant was making purchases at a cloth shop at Kalbadevi on Friday evening when the accused removed the purse from his coat pocket. The complainant felt a jerk and on turning round he saw the accused, whom he seized and handed over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PAINFUL INCIDENT.

YOUNG LADY'S HAIR CAUGHT IN A FAN.
The Lady Hardine Wm Hospital was the scene of a very painful incident last night, Miss Barclay, the only daughter of Mrs. Barclay, the matron in charge of the hospital, picked up a Jost fan with the intention of shifting its position when the young lady's long flowing hair was caught between the wings of the fan, Miss Barclay's screams brought the hamal to the scene who was asked to call Mrs. Barclay, but before assistance could arrive, Miss Barclay was in imminent danger of having her scalp torn up. The nurses and others came up and the electric current was switched off and scissors rescued the young lady from the jaws of death. Dr. James MacQueen, in the meantime came up and attended to the young lady.

A GERMAN'S EAR-RINGS.

CALCUTTA SWEEPER'S CURIOUS STORY.
(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 3.
Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a sweeper, named Biku, was brought up on a charge of being found in possession of a pair of gold ear-rings with pearl pendants valued at Rs. 75. It appears that the accused's house was searched by the police in connection with the theft of a rain-proof coat belonging to Mr. Donaldson and the pair of ear-rings and other articles were recovered. The accused's explanation was that the articles belonged to a German named Frick who suddenly left India for Germany in February, 1914, giving away the articles to him. He also produced in the court of a certificate of good character given him by the German.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and directed the articles to be kept in the Government Bazaar.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN BURMA

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, July 3.
The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., will place their facilities for munition manufacture at the disposal of the military, and the railway and engineering firms will also be given an opportunity to assist.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, July 3.
(By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)
The General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway has intimated that sepoys proceeding on and returning from special tours before going on service may be allowed to travel by train from Poona to stations on that Railway on the understanding that they would pay Mail fares. The staff of this Railway have been instructed accordingly.
Lieut. C. G. D. Gahan, Officer in charge Supplies, Ahmednagar, was authorised to proceed to Poona on the 28th June 1915 on duty, returning on the 28th idem.
When telegraphing to Army Head Quarters the regimental numbers of men reported as casualties, Officers should specify the unit and depots will use words and not figures.
Lieut. H. S. Dastur, I.M.S., took over Medical Charge of Cantonment Hospital, Kirkee, from Captain A. Leslie, I.M.S., on 28th June 1915, forenoon.
Duties for the ensuing week:—
Preference Ranges—A.D.C., Poona, Field Officer and Prison Visitor, Captain J. Lacey, 102nd Grenadiers.
Kirkee, Field Officer, Major W. R. Raeburn, 21st Wessex.
Medical Officer on duty—Wanowrie and Ghorepur Districts—Captain C. A. Ensor, R.A.M.C., Office at 102nd Grenadiers.
It is requested for information that the cold season hours of attendance at the B. A. Schools, Poona and Kirkee, will commence from Monday, 12th July, 1915.
The undermentioned Officers will attend at the Brigade Office at 11 a.m. on the 5th inst. to discuss arrangements for the accommodation of convalescents.
The O.C., Station Hospital, O.C., or Quartermaster 24th Wills, O.C., or Quartermaster 24th Borders, O.C., Depot 2nd Dorset Regt., O.C., Attached Section, A.C.R.E.

POONA, July 3.
Under the provision of Table LXXXVIII, Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services, Section III, the N. C. O., in charge Supplies, Belgaum, is authorised to issue 1st Class Equipment Mule No. 13 died on 8th May 1915.
The Officer Commanding 19th (Field) Company 3rd Sappers and Miners is authorised to strike off his forage return 1st Class Equipment Mule No. 17 died on 17th June 1915.
The A. D. O. S., 5th and 6th Divisions is authorised to issue 33 I.P.A.G. 100 lbs. of charcoal per diem, for wet days during the monsoon months for the B. A. Schools at Belgaum.

A Medical Board composed of and under will assemble at the Indian Troops Hospital, Poona, on Wednesday the 7th instant at 9 a.m. to examine such cases as may be brought before it.
President—Lieut.-Colonel, T. Stodart, I.M.S., S.M.O., I.M.S.
Members—Lieut. H. S. Dastur, I.M.S., Assistant Surgeon, C. G. Taylor, I.S.M.L.
The Officer Commanding 18th Field Company and Sappers and Miners, is authorised to strike off his forage return 1st Class Equipment Mule No. 13 died on 8th May 1915.
The Officer Commanding 19th (Field) Company 3rd Sappers and Miners is authorised to strike off his forage return 1st Class Equipment Mule No. 17 died on 17th June 1915.
The A. D. O. S., 5th and 6th Divisions is authorised to issue 33 I.P.A.G. 100 lbs. of charcoal per diem, for wet days during the monsoon months for the B. A. Schools at Belgaum.

Soldiers holding the temporary rank of Local Sergeant are not permitted to enter or make use of Sergeants' Messes or the corresponding Institutions of Departmental Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers in any station except by special invitation.
The Government of India have decided that British soldiers travelling by mail train on emergent occasions in the interests of the public service shall be granted a daily allowance of Rs. 2.50 per man for rations in lieu of the allowance of Rs. 2.50 per man for rations in lieu of the allowance at present admissible under A. R. I. Volume 1 para 643 (c).
The necessary amendment to the Regulation will be issued in due course.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS

(By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.)
POONA, July 2.
It is notified for information that duplicate attestations of every man of Horse and Field Artillery units who have actually left India to serve with any Expeditionary Force whether with his Unit or on attached duty with Signal Units, Departments, etc., should be forwarded to the Officer in Charge of Horse and Field Artillery Records, Woolwich.
This order does not apply to Permanent men on the Unattached List or Departments. The undermentioned officers are granted leave under the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty and in the case of leave on Medical Certificate from the date of sailing; these dates should be reported to the A. D. O. S.:
Major L. J. Carter, Bn. Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infy., 2 months.
Major L. Cook, I.M.S., 3 months.
Capt. H. S. Carlew, 34 Divnl., Signal Company, 2 months.
Capt. J. McD. Ekestein, I.M.S., 6 months.
It is notified for information that Pension papers in the case of men killed in action, who have been sent as draft reinforcements from regiments in India, should be prepared by unit to which the men originally belonged.
In continuation of Divisional Order No. 465 current, Lieut.-Colonel H. Fooks, I.M.S., was authorised to proceed from Bombay to Poona, Programme of draft reinforcements of the Division, from 7th September 1915 to 11th December 1915.

The Government of India have decided that British soldiers travelling by mail train on emergent occasions in the interests of the public service shall be granted a daily allowance of Rs. 2.50 per man for rations in lieu of the allowance at present admissible under A. R. I. Volume 1 para 643 (c).
The necessary amendment to the Regulation will be issued in due course.
It is notified for information that the 1st (Peshawar) Divisional Staff Office closed at Peshawar on the evening of the 1st July and will reopen at Cherat on the 5th July 1915. Letters will be received at Peshawar up to the 1st July and telegrams up to 5 a.m. on the 3rd July 1915, after which date all correspondence should be addressed to Cherat.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

(Orders By Major A. H. A. Simcox, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.)
POONA, July 3.
Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class, will be held at Headquarters every Friday at 5.30 p.m.
Recruits.—"A" Company, European Coy. and Mounted Section is open for recruits, candidates for enrolment in this Coy. should apply to Headquarters at once.
Parades.—"A" Coy. will parade at Headquarters every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.15 a.m.
"B" Coy. (formerly B. C. and D. companies) will parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday 3rd instant.
Dress.—Uniform.
Aviation.—Mechanics are required for service with the Aviation units serving under the Government of India, volunteers desirous of serving with this unit should submit their applications to the Adjutant (stating qualifications) by the 4th instant, further particulars may be obtained at Headquarters.
Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled in the ranks of the Coy. of the Corps and posted to "A" Company.
Volunteer P. J. Kennedy.
CHAS. J. J. FOX, Lieut., Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.
POONA, July 5.
A Signalling Class will be held at Head-

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, is arranging a gala-programme this evening, when Miss Norah Moore and Steve Buckingham, well known Bombay favourites, appear in several popular duets, dances and catchy songs. These two popular artists have done a great deal to enliven the audience and by their patriotic songs have kept the audience in good humour and smile throughout.
Little Mona continues on the Bill and will sing four catchy songs. Little Mona is going strong as ever.

The star film, "The Portrait" is a coloured drama in two parts, has a fine scenic effect, and full of thrilling incidents. The "Ladies Man" is a screamingly funny film, in which Max Linder takes a prominent part. "The Bath Chair," and "The Black Sea" are other interesting films.
With a gala programme like this, the Palace of Varieties should draw a crowded house.

THE JHANSI TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, July 4.
The "Pioneer" publishes the following details of the Jhansi tragedy:
It appears that the two culprits were brothers and Hindustani Mahomedans who had just returned from leave to their homes in Moradabad. They set out for the 8th Cavalry mess with, among other weapons, sporting rifles and a large number of rounds of ammunition.
They first came upon Mr. Courtenay who was apparently going to inspect the stables walking with his hands behind his back. Attacking him from behind they cut off his hands and otherwise injured him in the skull. Mr. Courtenay died the same evening.
After their attack on Mr. Courtenay the two men went on to the mess where they found Colonel Chaplin who told them to put down their rifles. Instead of obeying the order they fired at Colonel Chaplin who providentially escaped being hurt through the act of a khitanigar who pulled him aside. Major Hudson, however, was wounded in the side.
The men then went off to the cross roads near the Cantonment Magistrate's bungalow, here they saw and saluted Captain Cooper, West Kents, acting S.O.C., as he was going to his office and then shot him in the back, dead.
Meanwhile Colonel Chaplin and Major Gale, who had set off in pursuit of the two men, arrived on the scene together with some gunners who had been called up by Major Hudson. Before the two men were finally accounted for, one being shot through the head by Colonel Chaplin, they succeeded in killing Major Gale and a bombardier and wounding another artilleryman.

CHARGE AGAINST A MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF COMPANY'S FUNDS.
(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 3.
Before Mr. Keys, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Isaac, one of the directors of the National Provident Fund, Ltd., against Mr. R. N. Samadhar, Managing Director of the Company, for a process charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000.
It has been alleged that the accused withdrew that amount from security money and misappropriated it for his own use. The defence counsel stated that the accused had removed the books of the Company.
The Magistrate issued a process against the accused, fixing the 14th instant for the hearing of the case.

ADJUTANT CAPTAIN MCKAY V. C.

FAREWELL PARADE AT CALCUTTA.
(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 3.
There was a large turn out of Calcutta Scottish Volunteers yesterday morning, as it was known that this was to be the last parade at which Adjutant Captain McKay, V.C., would be present. Major Beaton Bell took command of the battalion.

On return to the parade ground Captain McKay, dismounted and bade the corps a brief and soldierly farewell. He was about to leave for the Front and he felt very proud that morning to see so fine a turn out on the part of so fine a body of men. He hoped with luck to meet a great many of them again.

DROP IN FREIGHTS FROM INDIA.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, July 3.
Freights from India recently dropped by about five shillings per ton.

Quarters every Friday at 5.30 p.m.
"A" Company, European Coy. and Mounted Section is open for recruits, candidates for enrolment in this Coy. should apply to Headquarters at once.
"A" Coy. will parade at Headquarters every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7.15 a.m.
"B" Coy. (formerly B. C. and D. companies) will parade at Headquarters every Saturday at 5.30 p.m. Dress—Uniform.
(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX, Lieut., Ag. Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR THE TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to make one suggestion through your esteemed paper with regard to the controversy that is raging in the Corporation over the report of Committee appointed to consider the Parel Road schemes. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who moved the adoption of the report, after ruthlessly exposing the policy of the Improvement Trust which he aptly dubbed as "Revenue and Roads" and showing how the health and welfare of the voiceless poor of the city have been sacrificed at the altar of the convenience of a few who wanted to drive in cars, emphatically urged upon the Government the necessity of appointing a commission to inquire into the conduct of the Trust since it was created in 1893. That such a commission is the real thing needed nobody will deny. More than a decade has passed during which the Trust has had ample opportunities of justifying its existence by clearing the insanitary areas, that being the main object of its creation. As has been irrefutably demonstrated, however, by the committee's report, as also by Sir Ibrahim, while little more than a crore has been spent in reclaiming insanitary areas, more than six crores have been wasted on the pet object of widening streets which were already wide. We have been hearing from many responsible quarters, notably the Corporation and the press—frequent complaints against the disastrous policy pursued by the Trust and thus a true case has been made for the appointment of such a commission as is proposed by Sir Ibrahim. But, unfortunately, this proposal on which alone our hopes are now centred has not been embodied in the Committee's report which may be ultimately sent to the Government. It is, therefore, humbly suggested that the proposal for the appointment of a commission to hold a thorough investigation into the policy pursued by the Trust hitherto, should be embodied in the form of an amendment which may be appended to the report. May I therefore hope that some zealous member of the Corporation will take this suggestion to heart and pave the way for the final solution of this harassing problem.—Yours, etc.

INDULAL K. YAJNIK.

Bombay, July 2.

DR. J. C. BOSE'S DISCOVERY.

FACTORS GOVERNING THE INTENSITY OF NERVOUS IM. ULSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Royal Society of London has just published a discovery of Prof. J. C. Bose of Calcutta which is fraught with far-reaching consequences not only in physiology but also in psychology.
Prof. Bose undertook investigating the possibility of imparting to the conducting nerve two opposite molecular dispositions, in consequence of which the subliminal would be rendered perceptible, or the painful tone be modified, by weakening or blocking the nervous impulse during the transit. He first succeeded in influencing the nervous impulse in plants by employing a force of a polar character. The universality of his discovery was subsequently demonstrated by experiments on the nerves of animals, by the employment of methods which are identical. It was impossible to exalt or inhibit at will during the transit the same nervous impulse in animals.
A momentous question is thus arrived at that the factor governing the intensity of nervous impulse, which colours our sensation, is not determined solely by the external blow but the character of the sensation is capable of modification according to the predisposition which can be conferred on the conducting vehicles.

STRAITS RESERVE FORCE BILL.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, July 14.

The draft of the Straits "Reserve Force and Civil Guard Bill" is to hand by the mail. The Bill empowers the Governor to establish a Reserve Force to the Volunteer Force, to call out men to undergo military training, and to establish a Civil Guard. Men who are liable to serve in the Reserve Force or to undergo military training are British subjects of pure European descent between the ages of 18 and 38 years. Such men can elect to serve in the Reserve Force, or to undergo military training without joining the Reserve Force. Men who are liable to serve in the Civil Guard are British subjects of pure European descent between the ages of 35 and 55 years.

BURMA CONTINGENT FOR THE FRONT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 3.

The Lieutenant-Governor to-day, in bidding farewell to the detachment of Sikh and Mussalman Military Police leaving for the Front, congratulated them on the opportunity of sharing in the glory of the Indian Army. Altogether 2021 Military Police have left Burma, and 2545 officers and men have volunteered.

For the week ending 19th June, 114 deaths occurred in Delhi as against 161, 211 and 222 in the previous three weeks. The town continues free from small-pox and plague, and would have been so as regards cholera but for a solitary death. The fever mortality dropped further to 59 as against 88 and 111 in the previous weeks. Respiratory diseases also register a fall, there being 29 deaths as against 40 and 42 in the previous weeks. The number of births continues steady, it being 145 this week as against 145, 149 and 146 in the previous three weeks. In the Delhi Province for the half month ending 15th June, as against 219 the previous half month, fever accounting for 151.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

VISIT TO THE INDIAN WAR HOSPITAL.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were accompanied by Major Goldie, A.D.C., visited the Indian War Hospital at Marine Lines on Saturday noon, where on arrival they were received by Brigadier-General Knight, General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Col. Wanhill, A.D.M.S., Bombay Brigade Major Hirsch, I.M.S., Officer Commanding the War Hospital, and Mrs. Todd, a member of the Committee of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund. Their Excellencies went round the Hospital, visiting every ward and speaking a few kind words to almost everyone of the 120 patients in the Hospital. Their Excellencies spent more than an hour at the Hospital, and before leaving they expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements made for the comfort of the patients, to whom Lady Willingdon also made a present of a number of cigarettes.

Lord and Lady Willingdon lunched at the Yacht Club with Mr. Cadell, Hon. A.D.C., to his Excellency and after lunch watched the Cricket match on the Gymkhana ground.
Their Excellencies accompanied by Brigadier-General Knight, General Officer Commanding the Bombay District and their staff, attended service yesterday morning at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. After the service was over their Excellencies paid a visit to the Station Hospital, Colaba, at 11 a.m. They visited the various wards with the medical officers and expressed their great satisfaction at the arrangements in the Hospital, and complimented the officers generally.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR UNITED PROVINCES.

LORD MAC ONNELL'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

Lord Macdonnell writes to the "Leader" in reply to its criticism on the Executive Council question as follows:—"It is now manifest that my plea for that full and free discussion of the policy of executive councils, which that policy has not yet received, is not so displeasing to the most prominent exponents of Indian political claims as you would make believe. I notice among the latest news from India, that the "Bengalee" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" now question the utility of these councils, while I am informed that the public meetings which have been recently held in the United Provinces, in furtherance of them, were far from being spontaneous. You and I well know what value to attach to such manifestations of public opinion. At all events the matter is far too important to be rushed through the legislature and after all the House of Lords did nothing more than secure for the measure a due consideration. In this, did it not do its constitutional duty?"

RETIRING REVENUE MEMBER

SIMLA'S SEND OFF TO SIR ROBERT AND LADY CARLYLE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 3.

A send-off amounting to an ovation was given to the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, the retiring Revenue and Agriculture Member and Lady Carlyle, who left Simla on Friday evening by a motor trolley. Among the gathering assembled was every member of the Council except the Commander-in-Chief, who was represented by an A.D.C. in uniform. The Viceroy was represented by Sir James Du Boulay. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, General Kirkpatrick, Sir Charles Cleveland and nearly all the Secretaries to the Government and many ladies were present. Lady Carlyle was almost invisible behind the floral tributes which she carried, among which was a beautiful bouquet of white lilies from the Revenue and Agriculture Department. As the trolley moved out of the station three cheers were heartily given for the travellers who will be much missed by all in Simla.

SEDITIONOUS BOOKS.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED IN THE STRAITS.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, July 4.

A Straits Settlements Government Gazette Extraordinary containing the draft of a Bill which is to be introduced into the Legislative Council to prohibit publication and importation of seditious newspapers, books and documents. Such documents have been brought into the colony of late mostly emanating from Indian sources and they are held likely to be productive of disturbance and ill-feeling. Any one guilty of an offence against the ordinance, says the "Malay Mail," is liable to penal servitude for life, or to imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to seven years or to a fine not exceeding 11,000 dollars or to both.

LAST LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION?

"This country has never been governed by an able body of men than the group of twenty Liberals over whom Mr. Asquith presided so efficiently for seven eventful years," says Mr. Henry James in the "Daily Chronicle." "It may be the last Liberal Administration that this country will know, for what effect the war will have on the future of both the great political parties only time can tell. Whether the last or not, it is incontestably the greatest Liberal Administration in our history. One wishes its end had been worthier of its rich, fruitful, and splendid life."

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY
CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal
Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

The Money and the Munitions 8

The Revolution in Currency 8

NOTES OF THE DAY 8

LONDON LETTER 10

FOREIGN NEWS.

War Telegrams 9

INDIAN TELEGRAMS 6, 7, 9 & 10

BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.

Bombay Amusements 6

Crickets in Bombay 6

Alleged Attempted Murder 6

Building Disaster at Bahdra 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS 7

GENERAL NEWS.

Casualty List 4

Sports at Home 6

Poona Day by Day 7

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Commission of Enquiry for the

Trust 7

A Market for Grant Road 6

Larvae in Wells and Tank 6

Bombay Tram Cars 6

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT 11 & 12

ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT 13 & 14

LAW INTELLIGENCE 4

COMMERCIAL 5

SHIPPING 3

THE WEATHER 3

ILLUSTRATIONS 10, 11, 13 & 14

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 5, 1915.

MONEY AND MUNITIONS.

The past week has been, on the whole, one of satisfactory accomplishment for the Allies. Two matters of supreme importance, not only to Great Britain, but also to her partners in the war, have been successfully settled. The great war loan is an obvious success. No one supposed that it was not going to be. But in its character and the method of raising the money, it was something of an experiment. The other matter is the question of munitions. Great Britain has to supply not only herself but her Allies with money and munitions, and her failure, present or prospective, to do either would involve disaster. The campaign to recruit skilled workmen for the manufacture of munitions has been attended apparently with complete success. Factories and workshops have been given over to or acquired by Government and the Labour Bureaux for the enrolment of workers have been besieged by applicants. Everywhere there has been an enthusiastic response from the labouring classes, and Mr. Lloyd George's task of mobilising the men and resources of the country has been made easier by the willingness of labour to be mobilised and to surrender for the time being every restriction, right or privilege which might prove an interference with or a handicap to the one task upon which all are bent,—the achievement at the earliest possible moment of the full capacity of the Empire for the outturn of munitions of war. Mr. George has told us that when she has reached her full capacity, Great Britain alone will be able to exceed the output of the joint enemy. Lord Curzon, who had charge of the Munitions Bill in the Lords, anticipates, apparently, that the country will be in that position before the end of the present year. That may seem a long time. But he said, also, that we might expect a very early improvement, and as we said a week ago, it does not necessarily follow that the period that must expire before the national organisation reaches its full capacity is necessarily the period that must elapse before the Allies in the West will be in a position to embark on the final settlement with the enemy, or before the Russian armies will be able to meet their opponents on more equal terms in this respect. It is eminently satisfactory that it has been found feasible for India to make her contribution to the supreme need. When we first put forward the suggestion that Indian workshops, firms and workmen might be brought into the scheme of contribution to munitions we did so with some diffidence, and the idea was

ridiculed in some quarters. But, while the extent and value of India's contribution is still a matter for speculation, it is clear that it will be not inconsiderable. The people of this country have no greater desire than to render assistance in the war in any way possible, their chief regret being that their sons are precluded from volunteering for active service, except by joining the regular army. And that this new opportunity has been presented and availed of by the Government will create intense satisfaction.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The economic condition of the United Kingdom and the effects of the war upon it in the future are becoming increasingly the subject of very serious discussion in the Home press. As our London correspondent points out in his letter by this week's mail the British people have yet to learn habits of thrift, although on all hands are to be heard appeals for personal, domestic and public economy. The most vigorous and impressive appeals have come from Ministers themselves, notably from Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. It is quite true, as pointed out in many quarters, that Great Britain is suffering to a certain extent from the superiority of her position. The enemy is not within her gates. It is not even near her gates,—at least to any extent that affects her economically. Germany, as one writer puts it, is suffering from the inconvenience of enforced economy in individual consumption and expenditure, because her import trade is practically dead. Great Britain, on the other hand, is in possession of the fullest freedom for her markets, her command of the sea enables her freely to import, and the unencumbered prosperity of the masses, owing to the stimulation of certain industries, enables them freely to consume. And she is so accustomed to rely upon the whole world for her means of subsistence that her people are apt to be blind to the danger ahead. That danger is enlarged upon in an article which appears below as it affects the currency, namely, the fact that the increasing excess of imports over exports is transforming the Kingdom from the position of a creditor country, in which it has been so long supreme, to that of a debtor. But the danger is general and requires to be realised by more than the economic and financial expert. This process of transformation from creditor to debtor calls for a national effort to reduce expenditure to avoid national disaster. Reduction of expenditure is the only means of meeting an excess of expenditure over income, when income is declining and cannot be increased. But the position in England during the past few months has been that the rate of national living has been on the increase. In one way it may be a matter of satisfaction that the expenditure of the State on the war goes back into the pockets of the people. But if the people whom it reaches do not save it, and the consumption of imports goes on increasing without a real increase of the national income, the nation is collectively getting into debt. The apparent prosperity is based on money borrowed and expended by the State, and it is capital that the people are luxuriating on not income. How far the appeals of the leaders of the nation to practice thrift, to save money and not indulge in luxuries, or the attraction to the small investor to lend his excess earnings again to the State will succeed in remedying an undoubted evil remains to be seen. But it is to be hoped the country is far from the devising of such means as forced loans and taxation to extinction of everything but bare necessities, etc., which is urged in some quarters. The people of Great Britain have never had the encouragements to thrift which exist in such countries as France. The first plan is to offer them such encouragements, as has been done in the case of the new war loan. If that does not avail, and the appeal for greater thrift falls on deaf ears, then, perhaps, compulsion will have to be tried. But we do not subscribe to the gloomy prospects held out by some of the writers on the subject. It suffices for the present that there is no prospect in Great Britain, as there is Germany and Austria of financial collapse, and if

either side is to fail by exhaustion, it is clearly Great Britain and her Allies who will last the longer.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There is not much news to record of the military situation. In the East the position is once more obscure. It would seem that German strategy having again failed in its main important object, the piercing of the Russian line, is seeking, so one may judge from the telegrams, some new point and some new means for the achievement of the decision which is essential to Germany and Austria before the positions are reversed and the Russians are superior in numbers and munitions. But, for the present, although Russia has lost Galicia, and its valuable oil fields have been restored to the enemy, although all the careful preparation and the hard fought battles for the invasion of Hungary have been wasted, the Russian armies are intact, the enemy is still seeking a decision and is as far off the achievement of its object as ever. It must never be forgotten that this is Germany's war,—not Russia's or France's or England's,—and Germany after eleven months of exhausting efforts has as yet failed to achieve any of the objects with which she set out and is threatened in the near future with a powerful offensive as contrasted with the defensive that her opponents have opposed to her hitherto.

The most interesting and important news comes from the Baltic and the Dardanelles. The naval action which has taken place off Gotland is highly suggestive, as it indicates, first, the confidence of the Russians that they are strong enough now, whatever may have been the case before, to risk an engagement on the high seas; and, second, that the taking of the risk may mean something more than is seen at first sight. It is always risky to speculate on the cause and the meaning of engagements at sea, in the light of the very bare reports we receive, the little we know of the general movements of the fleets and the frequently mystical character of naval strategy. But we are inclined to doubt whether the action fought by the Russian cruiser squadron was in the nature of one protective of the Russian naval bases or the ports on the Baltic Coast. The locality of the engagement suggests that the Russians may be endeavouring to keep an open road further North between Stockholm and St. Petersburg, which if it could be done, would be a very important achievement at present, as opening a new avenue for the receipt of supplies of munitions. From the Dardanelles Sir Ian Hamilton reports the success of an operation which has won seven lines of Turkish trenches, an advance of half-a-mile and the establishment of a new line facing east on the ground gained. An important position, the capture of which was not in the original scheme, and well beyond the line of advance contemplated, was taken by the dash and determination of the Gurkhas. We do not know why Reuter has ignored this important piece of news which comes to us from the Secretary of State,—a fact the more inexplicable as the news is extremely welcome in view of the pessimistic conjectures to which the paucity of news from the Dardanelles has given rise. It is clear that General Hamilton and his troops were not content to wait until the failure of Turkish supplies exhausts their opponents, before bringing about a change in the position, as was so confidently stated.

THE WAR AND THE CURRENCY.

The "Economist," dwells upon one or two economic facts of a menacing character should unfortunately the war be protracted as long as is likely. Only the other day we referred to the thesis enunciated by Professor Nicholson in his article in the "Quarterly Review" on the "Abandonment of the Gold Standard." Since that enunciation eight more weeks have elapsed during which it is evident that the adverse balance of trade of the United Kingdom has increased, so much so that in many well-informed and far-seeing financial quarters the fear has been expressed that London is liable to lose its supremacy as the centre of the greatest lending country in the world. The adverse balance of trade is increasing at a serious rate. As a result New York is steadily growing in importance as the centre whence must flow millions of gold which the needy world of finance may borrow. The loaning

capital of London is already absorbed by the war expenditure which threatens to absorb more and more the savings of the nation. Even when the war is ended it is a problem when or whether London will again take its premier position in the world of finance. The "Economist" says:—

"Look at the excess of imports over exports going on since the outbreak of the war. From August, 1914 to April, 1915, the total excess of imports over exports was 237 million pounds." "But this is not all," observes our contemporary, "everyman transferred from the mines and factories of the country to the Army adds to the excess of imports over exports and increases the difficulties of the exchequer and imperils the one great system of currency and credit in Western Europe which remains sound and healthy. If, through an increase of this excess of imports over exports, we are unable to maintain the exchanges, and we are forced to abandon the gold currency, we shall be thrown on to a system of depreciatory paper. The rise in prices will become more rapid, and the industrial difficulties of the country will increase. We shall be less and less able to finance our allies and our colonies, and the whole conduct of the war will suffer proportionately."

We draw the attention of the student of finance to the portion we have italicised in the above quotation. Here is a journal of the highest financial repute declaring on the basis of the unimpeachable figures of the adverse balance of trade that the gold currency may have to be abandoned and the currency itself depreciated. Thus Professor Nicholson is more than justified by the telling figures adduced by the "Economist." Professor Nicholson pointed out at what an alarming speed paper money of a variety of character, including "emergency notes," was liable to create a severe monetary crisis by-and-by, almost amounting to a currency revolution. It would seem that the crisis could not be remote, should unhappily the excess of imports over exports rise higher in the near future as it must necessarily. Seeing the larger indebtedness of England and the Allies to the United States for the purchases of food, war materials and other commodities for the production of those materials, necessarily, with adverse trade, exchange must rule higher and higher, and the currency must become depreciated. Indeed, that economic phenomenon has already set in. The "Economist" says: "By way of further illustration take the condition of the exchanges." Here is the table showing how they stand:—

England	Par.
France	 3 per cent. discount.
Italy	 11½ per cent. discount.
Belgium (Notes)	 13 per cent. discount.
Russia	 29 per cent. discount.
Germany	 14 per cent. discount.
Austria	 31 per cent. discount.

This is the beginning of the revolution in currency. It is still in the embryo stage, but it is certain to develop as the war is prolonged.

Notes of the Day.

German Frightfulness in Washington.

The attempted assassination of Mr. J. P. Morgan and the confession of his German assailant that it was he who placed the bomb which exploded and seriously damaged the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington, on Friday, is not a matter of great political importance except in one respect. There is no need to assume, for instance, that the man is an agent of the German Embassy or one of the many pro-German secret societies in the United States, to understand that the affair may have a strong effect on public opinion in the States. The man is possibly a lunatic and acted, probably, entirely on his own initiative. But the crime will react on the whole German population. The rest of the American people may tolerate the pro-German excesses of a section of their fellow-countrymen so long as it is confined to spreading German propaganda and getting drunk and uproarious when some exceptionally disgusting German outrage has been perpetrated. But if Germans are going to take to bringing their frightfulness into the country itself, blowing up public buildings and murdering public men, there will be, if we are not mistaken, a very strong wave of public feeling against Germans, naturalised and otherwise.

Lord MacDonnell's Letter.

We are not much impressed by Lord MacDonnell's reply to the criticism of his action on the Executive Council for the United Provinces proposal, which he has addressed to the Allahabad "Leader." There is a characteristic sneer about the public meetings in the United Provinces not being spontaneous. Will the MacDonnells of this world never learn anything? What does it matter whether the meetings were spontaneous or not if they expressed the public opinion of the Province? These meetings were organised,—there is no shame or nothing derogatory in the fact that they were organised,—in order to prove that the assertion of Lord MacDonnell and his friends that the public opinion of the Province was against the proposal for an Executive Council, was wrong. That they have clearly proved, even bringing over to

the side of the proposal people who were previously against it. To suggest that these meetings do not mean anything is to make the same silly old mistake that was made about the Partition agitation in Bengal. Exactly the same arguments were used and we all know the deplorable result that was produced. Would Lord MacDonnell like to come to India and organise a few meetings in support of his view?

Local Self-Government.

We have on more than one occasion dealt with the disappointing features of that pious Resolution on Local Self-Government which the Government of India issued not long ago. "In the more backward provinces in particular," we were told among other things, "there is room for advance, and that the aim to be steadily pursued is abstention from interference in detail and increased reliance on the non-official element in local bodies." One cannot quite see why the pursuit of this excellent aim should be regarded as especially important in the more backward provinces. For, as every student of municipal history in India knows, it has been and often is in the more advanced regions that self-government is retarded by the pressure of the official chairmanship of municipalities and district boards. Or, as the "Manchester Guardian" expresses it, "there can, indeed, be no doubt that the reluctance of leading citizens to take their share in local affairs, deplored in the Resolution, is largely to be explained" by the fact that "the district officer, naturally enough is persuaded that local administration must suffer if his leadership is surrendered to a non-official chairman acting with elected representatives." The "Manchester Guardian," however, thinks that "the officer is becoming conscious of a changing atmosphere and spirit." We sincerely hope that this is so!

The Nizam.

It was a very graceful tribute which Sir Alexander Pinhey, the Resident, paid to the loyalty and statesmanship of H. H. The Nizam, displayed during these trying months of the war. One of the most gratifying things about the war, as Sir Alexander Pinhey said, has been the spontaneous and unanimous feeling of loyalty to the British Throne on the part of the ruling chiefs. But, as he rightly put it, nowhere has this feeling been more apparent and unshakable than in Hyderabad. For, if, of any ruler it might be said that loyalty to the British connection was his hereditary privilege it is of the Nizam of Hyderabad who, unshaken in his devotion even by the excitement of the mutiny, has been always so staunch to his engagements as to earn the honoured title of "Our Faithful Ally." Few holders of that title found themselves in a more difficult position than that which the present Nizam has so successfully and creditably met. He is the ruler of the largest and most important Mahomedan State in India and, as Sir Alexander Pinhey said, Turkey's unfortunate entrance into the conflict on the side of our enemies might have made things especially difficult for his Highness. That the Mahomedans of Hyderabad, like their brethren in other parts of India, have remained true to their traditional fidelity, in spite of most painful circumstances, is due in no small measure to the example and influence,—not confined to Hyderabad State,—of the present Nizam, who, as soon as Turkey opened hostilities, not only issued a prompt declaration of the duty of Indian Muslims, but, by his splendid contributions in men and money and in other silent and statesmanlike ways, showed to his Muslim subjects the path of loyalty, which it is due to them to say they have unquestioningly followed.

SINGAPORE CIVIL GUARD BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 3.

The Reserve Force and Civil Guard Bill came up for first reading at the Singapore Legislative Council meeting last week. The Bill provides after its passing, that males of British unmixed parentage between the ages 18 and 55 in the colony must within a week forward their names to the authorities.

There is also a provision for the Institution of a reserve force by Government, composed of those registered between the ages 18 and 35 unless exempted otherwise, and the institution and training of a civil guard of men above those ages. The penalties provided for those refusing to serve will be dealt with by a committee of five.

When the service of the reserve are needed the Adjutant of the Volunteers will inform the authorities the number wanted and those who have to undergo a training for volunteer ordnance.

SIR K. G. GUPTA ON EDUCATED INDIAN LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—
Sir K. G. Gupta presiding at the East India Association's annual meeting remarked that a good effect of the war had been the vindication of educated Indians, who, before the war, were supposed to be disloyal.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.NOTABLE ADVANCE
AT DARDANELLES.

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT

NAVAL BATTLE IN BALTIC.

GERMAN CRUISER BADLY DAMAGED

RUSSIANS' SPIRITED TACTICS

Sir Ian Hamilton reports a brilliant achievement in the Dardanelles, when after an effective bombardment seven lines of Turkish trenches were captured, and a new line established facing east on the ground gained.

A Russian cruiser squadron eastward of Gothland, encountered in a fog two German light cruisers and some destroyers and engaged them. A German cruiser was badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and destroyers retreated.

General Mackensen's army is leading the Austro-German advance, moving on a front of fifty miles between Zamosc and Sokal, facing the north-east. The Russians are avoiding battle and awaiting more favourable ground for a big engagement.

The Munitions Bill has passed through the House of Lords and has become law.

The struggle in the Argonne continues unabated. The French have maintained their positions and inflicted very serious losses on the enemy.

The latest communiqué says that the day was marked by a general renewal of the enemy's artillery activity.

Frank Holt, a German-American shot at Mr. J. P. Morgan, the famous American financier in his house at New York and hit him twice. The wounds are not serious. Holt who was arrested, confessed that he placed a bomb in the Capitol in Washington which exploded and seriously damaged the Senate wing on Friday.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN S.-W
AFRICA.

OTAVI OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PRETORIA, July 4.
General Botha has occupied Otavi.

GERMAN WIRELESS STATIONS
TAKEN OVER BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 3.
The "C. & M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in New York states that the U. S. Government is satisfied that the German wireless station at Bayville, Long Island, is communicating with German submarines, and the Government will take over possession of it to-day. This is Germany's only means of communication with the States apart from belated cables.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS IN THE DARDANELLES.
NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.OPERATIONS IN THE
DARDANELLES.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

SEVEN LINES OF TRENCHES
CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 1st July:—
Sir Ian Hamilton reports operations in the Dardanelles on the 28th June, the object being to pivot the left of the line on an advance of half a mile and establish a new line facing east on the ground gained—the plan involved the capture of seven lines of Turkish trenches.

An effective bombardment began the action, the Border Regiment brilliantly took the enemy's advance work, named the Boomerang Redoubt, leaping forward as one man, like a pack of hounds. Three lines of trenches were captured without difficulty, two more by the Royal Scots in advance of their brigade, and the last two by the Royal Fusiliers leading their brigade.

The objective was now attained, but the Gurkhas pressing on captured and held an important knoll well beyond the limit of the advance originally contemplated, making a total gain of 1,000 yards. The enemy's night counter-attacks were repulsed, losing heavily.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN OBJECTIVE.

An Austro-German northward thrust from Galicia into south-east Poland and threatening Warsaw appears to be the movement of chief importance at present. A Russian communiqué, dated 30th June, says, the enemy's offensive between the rivers Vistula and Bug towards Zamosc continues.

An Austrian report says, between Bug and the Vistula Russians are retreating still further and the rear-guard covering the retreat everywhere is being attacked and driven back. Austro-German troops have occupied the height near Frampol. The report adds, these successes east of the Vistula have forced the Russians to evacuate position after position on the west bank of the Vistula and retreat from the strong positions Zawichost, Ozarow and Siennow.

CZAR'S STIRRING RESCRIPT.

A German report says, east of Lemberg the position is unchanged and a Russian report mentions that the Russians are repulsing several enemy attacks on the western Bug and Gnailipia and near Halicz on the Dniester. On the northern portions of the Russian front the full counter-offensive. A stirring rescript by the Czar exhorts to carry on the struggle to a complete triumph. He appeals to the industrial institutions to satisfy the needs of the army, a special commission is formed for this purpose, and he added, Russia is invincible in her unity.

GENERAL GOURAUD SEVERELY
WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 3.

General Gouraud, commanding the French troops in the Dardanelles, has been severely wounded. General Bailloud will succeed him.

THE FAMOUS EIL.

DETAILS OF EXPLOITS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)
LONDON, July 2.

The details received from Malta of the exploits of Submarine EIL show that it remained in the Sea of Marmora till its provision of torpedoes was exhausted. The submarine only had one miss, when strong currents in the Constantinople harbour deflected the torpedo which hit the jetty. When crossing a mine field on leaving the Sea of Marmora, the submarine struck the cable of a mine. There was no room to manoeuvre owing to the number of mines, so the submarine towed the cable and mine eleven miles in spite of the extremity of the danger. Everyone on board was perfectly cool.

SHIPPING CONSIGNMENTS.

SIMLA, July 3.

The following press communiqué is issued:—Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State that since the policy as regards a commodity or consignment may change after shipment, his Majesty's Government in acquiescing in any particular shipment, do not renounce the right to deal with it as they think fit when it reaches British waters.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE
BALTIC.SURRENDER OF GERMAN
CRUISER.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, July 3.

A communiqué says:—A Russian cruiser squadron eastward of Gothland encountered in a fog two German light cruisers and some destroyers and engaged them. Soon a German cruiser was badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and destroyers retreated.

Then an hour later the Russian squadron encountered the German armoured cruiser Roon with light cruisers and destroyers and renewed the battle. The action lasted for half an hour, whereupon the enemy retired southward. They were joined by another light cruiser.

The Russian cruisers again attacked them and they increased the speed of their flight. The Russians discontinued the pursuit at 11.30. After the battle German submarines attacked unsuccessfully. The Russian casualties were insignificant.

GERMAN MINELAYER CHASED ASHORE

WISBY, July 3.

The German minelayer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran ashore east of Gothland. Twenty-one of the crew were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

A RUNNING ACTION.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 2.

A telegram from Wisby says that a naval action was heard and seen from the east coast of Gothland at 6.30 this morning.

Warships were later seen steaming north, but at ten o'clock four cruisers were seen fighting a running action near land.

German destroyers laden with wounded, have arrived at Kathhamarswick in East Gothland.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SUCCESS.

ENEMY COAL VESSELS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, July 3.

A Russian submarine in the Black Sea has sunk two steamers and one large ship all laden with coal and food supplies also wrecked a steamer moored to the shore.

The submarine fought at the entrance to the Bosphorus an armed schooner which was driven in shore.

SCOTTISH MONARCH SUNK.

FIRED ON WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, July 2.

The steamer Scottish Monarch sighted two submarines at two in the morning. She turned her stern to them and went full speed but was quickly overhauled. The submarines were three hundred feet long and of great speed.

When they were within a 100 yards they began to fire without warning. The crew in boats stood by the vessel till she sank at 7 in the morning. 34 shells had been fired and the vessel was afloat fore and aft.

A HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, July 3.

A trawler has landed at St. Ives, the carpenter and two of the crew of the Scottish Monarch and the dead chief officer who was a Norwegian.

The carpenter stated that he and fifteen of the crew experienced very heavy weather in the boat and fourteen of his comrades were washed overboard and drowned. The officer died of injuries.

MORE SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

LONDON, July 2.

The steamer Welbury of West Hartlepool, 4,000 tons, with a cargo of sugar from Cuba to Queenstown, has been sunk by submarine gunfire off the coast of Cork. The crew were picked up by a trawler. The crew of the steamer Caucasian and Ingemoor have been landed at Falmouth.

RUSSIANS' SPIRITED
TACTICS.AVOIDING BATTLE FOR THE
PRESENT.AWAITING A FAVOURABLE
OPPORTUNITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)
LONDON, July 3.

General Mackensen's army is leading the Austro-German advance, moving on a front of fifty miles between Zamosc and Sokal, facing the north-east. The Russians are avoiding battle, contenting themselves with rear-guard actions and awaiting more favourable ground for a big battle.

General Mackensen's dash for the railway at Cholm apparently failed, being held up by the stubbornness of the Russians, the slowness of General Boesmermollis and the Austrians on his right on the Bug and Gnailipia, and the Archduke Joseph on his left.

ENEMY'S LOSSES 10,000 A DAY.

That the Russians are fighting in a most spirited way is evident from the fact that during the past fortnight they captured fifteen thousand prisoners and twenty-one machine guns. Their losses since the River Dunajetz was abandoned have been unusually small, while the enemy's losses are estimated in Petrograd to have averaged ten thousand daily.

It is reported in Geneva from Innsbruck that superior forces of Austrians surrounded seventy thousand Russians in the neighbourhood of Przemyślany, and the Russians not merely cut their way out, but drove the enemy towards Narajowa, capturing many prisoners and guns.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION AT LIBAU.

It is believed in Petrograd that General Mackensen has already begun to send some of his best troops to the Western Front. Meanwhile the Germans are increasing their forces in the Libau region where, it is believed, seven army corps are concentrated. They are at present inactive, probably awaiting the development of operations in the south.

STUBBORN REARGUARD
ACTIONS.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, July 3.

A communiqué says:—In the direction of Lublin the enemy has established contact with us along the rivers Wyznica and Por and continues to advance north and north-east between the rivers Vepz and Bug.

There were stubborn rearguard actions north of Zamosc. Numerous enemy attacks on the Sokal. Halicz front were mostly repulsed with heavy loss, our counter-attacks capturing two thousand prisoners and several machine-guns, but important enemy forces on Thursday evening succeeded in establishing themselves on the left bank of the Gnailipia, south of Rohatyn.

AWAKENING OF THE EMPIRE

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS AT
ST KILDA.

LONDON, July 1.

At a great patriotic demonstration at St. Kilda, the Governor of Victoria referred to the awakening of the Empire. The Chief Justice vigorously criticised the rejection of volunteers, of whom fifty per cent. had been refused. He asked with emphasis: "Did all Napoleon's men have perfect teeth?" The meeting gave a stimulus to already good recruiting.

It was announced to-day that the teeth and height standards have been reduced.

THE MARSEILLES FIRE.

FIREMEN'S GALANT EFFORTS.

MARSEILLES, July 2.

The explosion did much damage in the vicinity of the factory, and caused consternation in the city. In spite of the flames the firemen made most gallant attempts to rescue the workers, but only found charred bodies.

A Dinajpur telegram dated July 1st says, two police constables have been put under arrest on a charge of breaking open a shop in the local bazar a few days ago and having stolen some quilts. All stolen property is said to have been recovered from the accused.

UNABATED STRUGGLE
IN ARGONNE.

ENEMY'S SERIOUS LOSSES.

FRENCH POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 3.

A communiqué says: The struggle in the Argonne continues unabated. The French have maintained their positions and inflicted very serious losses on the enemy.

Two fresh attacks in the Arras region have been repulsed. Cannonading is actively proceeding on the remainder of the front. Aviators have successfully bombarded the stations at Challerange, Zarren and Lange-marek.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT
BAGATELLE.FRENCH POSITIONS IN THE VOSGES
ATTACKED.

PARIS, July 3.

The communiqué says:—An artillery action occurred on the whole front between the Yser and Argonne. It was especially violent in the Quennevies district on the Aisne.

The Germans in Argonne after a desperate bombardment essayed a fresh attack in the morning in the region of Bagatelle. A very desperate fight ensuing, at some places hand to hand, resulted in all our positions being maintained.

The Germans on Thursday evening, after a very intense bombardment attacked French positions at Hiltgenfirst in the Vosges.

Two attacks were repulsed, but the third gained a footing in the French works, but a counter-attack this morning ejected the enemy, who have since continued a furious bombardment.

FIERCE AND CONTINUOUS
BOMBARDMENTS

ASPHYXIATING BOMBS USED.

PARIS, July 2.

Intense bombardments have been taking place at a great number of points on the front, and have been particularly violent at Ypres and Souchez and on the Aisne.

A communiqué reports that the enemy delivered a fierce and continuous bombardment at Angres, then the Prussian Grenadiers attacked at two in the morning but failed completely. The battle in Argonne is maintained with great violence. The Germans have attempted to make ground by aid of heavy and asphyxiating bombs, but without result.

There was another terrific artillery preparation at Bois Le Prote, but when the German infantry attacked they were defeated by our rifle fire.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY
ACTIVITY.

GENERAL RENEWAL

PARIS, July 4.

The evening's communiqué says: The day was marked by a general renewal of the enemy's artillery activity. The Germans did not renew their attacks in the Argonne.

IRELAND AND THE NEW
GOVERNMENT.

THE HOME RULE ACT.

LONDON, July 2.

Speaking at Dublin Mr. Redmond emphatically reassured the Irish people as to the Coalition Government, which, he said, could in no way interfere with the operation of the Home Rule Act. What Ireland wants, he continued, is a spirit of confidence and determination.

Ireland's highest interest is the speedy termination of the war. He invited Ireland to address herself to two really essential things, to do her duty with reference to the war and complete and safeguard and strengthen her domestic, political and military organisations.

He stated that 120,741 Irishmen from Ireland had gone into the Army up to June 16th. Of that number 71,494 were Catholics and 49,247 Protestants.

ARMENIAN PLYING FOR BRITISH
ADMIRALTY.

LAHORE, July 3.

The correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—Dr. Pado has cabled to Washington an Admiralty statement that the Armenian was engaged on Admiralty business.

LONDON LETTER.

THE COALITION AND
THE COUNTRY.MR ASQUITH'S
DECLARATION.

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

MOBILISATION OF LABOUR
FOR MUNITIONS.

The unimpressiveness of the beginning of the Coalition Government has been complained of in some quarters. Our correspondent, however, dwells on the impressive character of the declaration made by the Prime Minister on June 15th and asserts that Mr. Asquith has the sympathy of Parliament and the country.

The terrific War Bill and the mode of payment is the subject of comment. Our correspondent's remarks, penned before the issue of the Great Loan, predicts something to attract the small investor, and, as regards taxation, a special war tax devised to fall upon all earnings above a certain level.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 16.

The complaint has been heard that the Coalition Minister did not take the trouble to make an impressive beginning. Ministers, all except Mr. Lloyd George, took their places without fuss, and no attempt was made, at the opening of the Parliament, to inform the country as to any revision of policy that may be in contemplation, or to give any display of the unity of purpose and personal harmony which, as the public would like to be assured, animates the New Cabinet. Indeed, in more than one respect the Government's beginning was not altogether happy. Mr. Lloyd George permitted himself to play into the hands of the Northcliffe Press on the one hand, while on the other the Government sanctioned the extremely foolish prosecution of the "Times,"—a measure which, it was quite obvious, could not succeed and was not intended to succeed. Still worse was the offer of the Irish Lord Chancellorship to Mr. J. H. Campbell, a prominent leader of the Ulster revolt. This offer was made without pretence of consulting the Irish party or the Liberals, and if the appointment had been confirmed we should have undoubtedly had an upset in Ireland and a Liberal revolt against the Coalition Ministry. Happily it was dropped, and the storm blew over. Now the new Government appears to have settled down; and the Prime Minister has spoken.

MR. ASQUITH'S ASSURANCES.

This last is on the whole the most notable event of the week. "When it is a question of rousing the mind of this country to the Empire and to the rest of the world," said a Conservative paper (the "Daily Telegraph"), two days ago, "there is in the circumstances of to-day, no individual voice which carries so far, or with so much effect, as that of Mr. Asquith." This, of course, is true. It may seem at times that the large obviousness of what the Prime Minister says has a fulness and weight of expression not entirely justified; but all the same he has the gift of interpreting with exactness and force what the average responsible citizen is thinking and wants to have put plainly by the spokesman of the nation. Mr. Churchill on occasions has a more ringing note; Mr. Lloyd George's "Let 'em have it," throws out vivid sentences, stimulates the national temper. But the Prime Minister is, beyond challenge, the voice of England. Hence the great success of the speech which he delivered in the House on June 15th, for the purpose of commending the Coalition Government to the country, outlining the war policy, and above all stating the heads of the terrific war bill.

Mr. Asquith underlined the common distrust of Coalitions. It was hardly necessary to do this, for England has never been in a parallel condition, and no previous coalition can in any essential particular be compared with the present one. It is, indeed, almost a certainty that at some stage before the end of the struggle a national Government would in any event have become unavoidable. John Bright used to say that no English Government could ever survive a war; and it is hardly likely that even the strongest and most experienced of party Governments could have carried this one to a conclusion. The

(Continued on page 10.)

MUNITIONS BILL BECOMES LAW.

46,000 VOLUNTEERS IN ONE
WEEK.

DECIDED SUPERIORITY BEFORE
CHRISTMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 2.

The Munitions Bill has passed through the House of Lords and has become law. In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, introducing the Munitions Bill, announced that 46,000 volunteer munition workers were enrolled during the first week.

Britain's one duty was not to discuss the past but to concentrate every resource and make up for the loss, following the example of France who was excellently provided with munitions.

There was no lack of resolution or fortitude in the spirit of Britons, and the country was not dismayed. While the forces of the Allies were waxing, those of the enemy were waning. The advantages of men and material before Christmas would be decidedly on the side of the Allies.

INCREASE OF MUNITIONS.

LORD CURZON'S ANTICIPATIONS.

LONDON, July 2.

Referring to the time which must elapse before an appreciable acceleration in the output of munitions could be expected, Lord Curzon has said that in certain respects they might expect a very early improvement, but when the whole machinery was working they might anticipate in the course of the present year an output which would in most respects satisfy our own needs and meet the growing needs of our Allies.

"A NATIONAL SCANDAL"

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT CRITICISED.

LONDON, July 2.

In the Debate on the Munitions Bill in the House of Commons, Sir James Dalziel moved a new clause transferring the powers of the Ordnance Department of the War Office to the New Ministry. He said that the management of the Department had been a national scandal. Messrs. Chaplain, Crooks and others supported the motion.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, admitted there had been a series of mistakes of judgment and the questions raised must be investigated and responsibilities fixed. He assured the House that the powers given to him were adequate to prevent a recurrence of mistakes.

Sir James Dalziel then withdrew the amending clause.

WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

EXTRAVAGANCE A CRIME.

LONDON, July 2.

A Parliamentary War Savings Committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying on a propaganda and canvassing regarding the necessity for economy.

A conference convened by the committee was addressed by Mr. McKenna yesterday. He said that the people had got to learn that extravagance was a crime and parsimony the highest national virtue. The nation which endured the longest would win the war.

NEW WAR LOAN.

MR. MCKENNA CONFERS WITH
BANKERS.

Mr. McKenna yesterday conferred with the bankers in the City on the subject of the war loan. It is estimated that subscriptions from the Banks will approximate two hundred millions and insurance institutions fifty millions.

The Boiler-makers' Society has applied for fifty thousand and all the friendly societies are taking action to invest in the loan and from thrift clubs.

INDIA AND WAR LOAN.

"THE TIMES" ON HOARDED WEALTH.

LONDON, July 3.

"The Times," in a leader, suggests the practicability of making the war loan accessible to Indian investors.

The journal says that vast stores of widely diffused wealth have been hoarded by the people of India.

There has been, of late years, a considerable flow of Indian capital into industrial enterprises and internal loans, but the amount is small compared with the total wealth.

The loan must be explained and made popular.

Above all, it must be exempted from income-tax.

AMERICAN BANKERS'
MOVEMENT.

100 MILLION DOLLARS TO BE FLOATED

NEW YORK, July 3.

Bankers, headed by Mr. Morgan, are negotiating the flotation in the United States of a hundred million dollars of the British war loan. The offerings will be increased if the bonds are well received.

DINNER TO THE HON. MR. D. N. BAHADURJI.

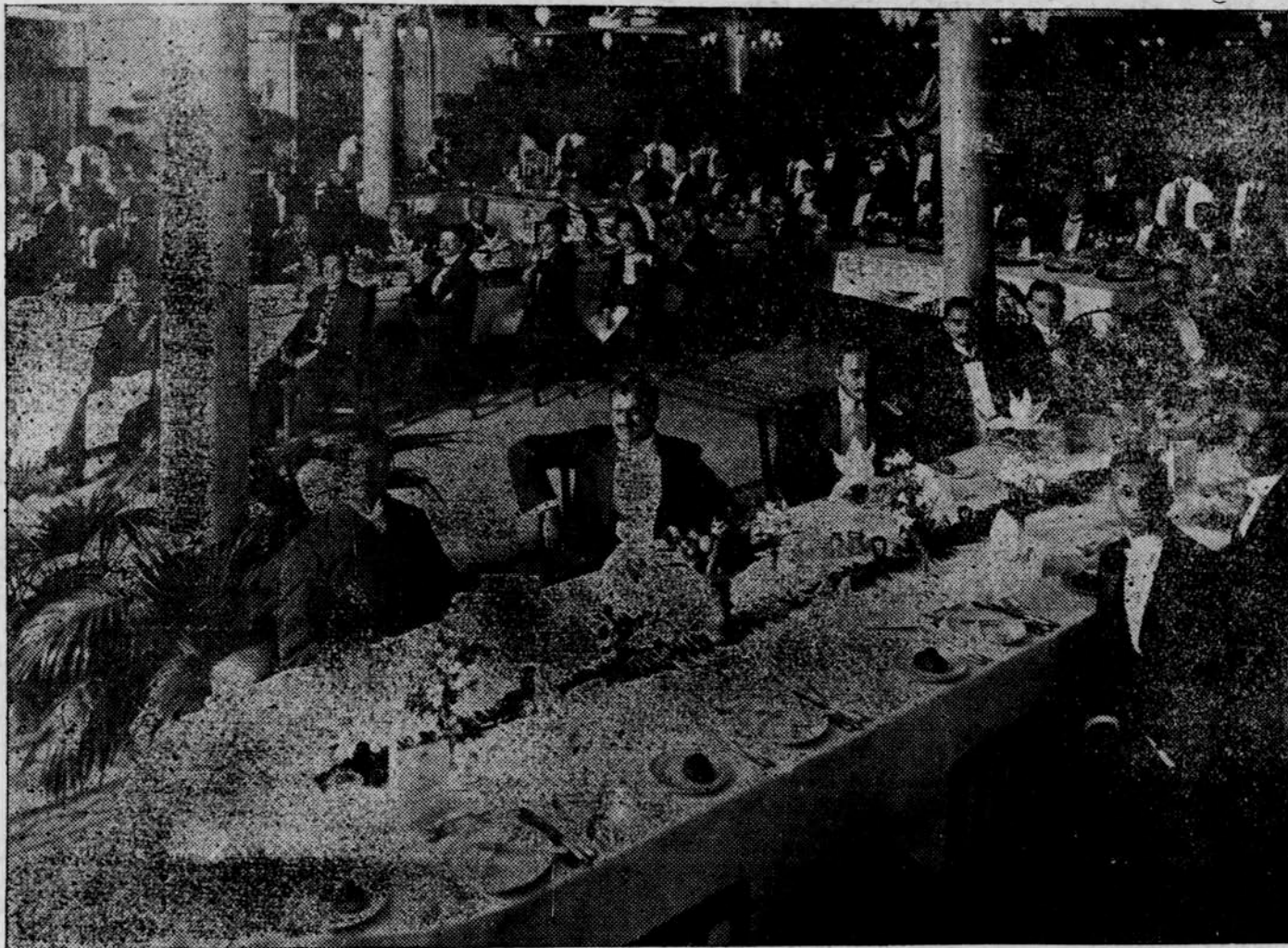


Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Sixty-five guests were present at the banquet given at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night to the Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji in honour of his appointment as Advocate-General. The dining room was beautifully decorated, and all the arrangements, under the able supervision of Mr. C. Stengler, were admirably carried out.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, who was in the chair, proposed the toast of the King which was enthusiastically drunk, and he then proposed the toast of the guest of the evening. Mr. Bahadurji replied in a speech which was

as commendable for its good taste as its brevity.

The following were those present:—The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, F. S. Taleyarkhan, D. B. Binning, K. A. Ghaswalla, M. K. Lalaka, W. L. Weldon, T. M. Kajiji, R. D. N. Wadia, N. N. Saher, J. D. Davar, J. B. Kanga, J. H. Bhabha, H. C. Coyaji, R. K. Terachand, M. A. A. Khan, H. Campbell, D. F. Mullis, K. B. Dastur, J. B. Patel, H. A. Vakili, F. N. Mehta, C. B. Jussawalla, P. N. Daruwalla, V. K. Dhurandhar, A. R. Wadia,

D. H. Ghaswalla, P. B. Vacha, M. J. Antia, V. N. Chandavarkar, V. G. Rao, J. H. Vakili, M. S. Pandit, D. N. Khandalwalla, S. D. Bhedwar, S. R. Davar, N. G. Nadkarni, G. M. Gupta, M. A. R. Khan, B. J. Wadia, K. K. Thakore, M. R. Jayakar, S. E. Kurwa, K. M. Chaudhary, S. S. Ragnakar, R. D. Batliwalla, H. P. Mody, J. A. D. Naoroji, S. G. Velinker, H. S. Captain, H. M. Mehta, K. K. Dalal, R. S. Billimoria, H. P. Dastur, K. M. Taleyarkhan, J. Hajibhoy, A. P. Subavala, S. M. Manga, H. N. Patel, R. G. Munsif, V. P. Vaidya, B. J. Desai, V. F. Tarapore, G. G. Nadkarni.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 9.)

Prime Minister, however, is well aware that the circumstances and manner of the change have been severely criticised in practically every quarter; and it was for this reason that he took care to make a personal apology. "Let me say at once," he said, "in the plainest possible terms, that I should not have been justified in doing what I have done under the pressure of any outside influence, of any temporary embarrassment, or of any transient Parliamentary exigency." The ordinary reader of newspapers meant newspaper clamour, that temporary embarrassment meant the effects of the Kitchener policy and the Fisher-Churchill dispute, and that Parliamentary exigency meant threats of open hostility on the part of the leaders of the Opposition. The public was relieved to get these assurances from the head of the Government; but it does not feel that there is any necessity to take them quite at the valuation placed upon them by the leader-writers. The reason of the great change is not to be found in any one of the factors mentioned by Mr. Asquith—he did not, of course, imply that altogether they had not exercised an influence upon his decision and action. We know well that the task of reconstructing the Ministry, and sacrificing thereby some of this most valuable, and personally valued, colleagues, was unwelcome and repugnant to him, as he confessed; and we remember that less than a week before he undertook it he had told the House that no such step was in contemplation. Taken in connection with all the other circumstances of the crisis, his assurances are not difficult of interpretation. Mr. Asquith had the sympathy of the House and the country in making them; and there can be few people in England who are not prepared to accept without reservation, his statement that on his own part the remarking of the Government involves no sacrifice of principle or departure from the programme he had laid down.

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

Not the least remarkable fact about the present mood of England is the calmness with which we contemplate the stupendous dimensions of the war account. The Prime Minister, in expounding the vote of credit, said that so far the estimates of expenditure had been fairly accurate. Great Britain had gone on from one million a day in the early stages to over two millions. We are now spending not less than 2½ millions, shortly we shall be up to three millions, or may be considerably beyond that—say, 100 millions a month. Our vast navy, of course, costs more than all the navies of the Allies: that was to be expected. But perhaps the most surprising thing to ordinary people is the fact that our army is far more costly than that of France or Germany, notwithstanding that those nations have the whole available population under arms. But more than this: we are financing and supplying our Allies, and in every department of equipment and organisation, we are, beyond question, the most extravagant country in the world, except that if the Americans come in, they will beat us at spending. What then shall we be called upon to do? Can the war ever be paid for? What proposals have the Government under consideration, and how far will they be daring enough to go? The flotation of loans, it is clear, will not do. If we have, in the present financial year, to raise 1,000 millions over and above the normal revenue, we shall not be able to put loans of that amount upon the greatly restricted market. We cannot look to America for

indefinite sums: the "silver bullets" must be made in England. We have not up to the present been given any light upon the plans of the Treasury—except in the manner of war profits. These are to be curtailed as they ought (the whole country agrees) to have been from the start.

We have yet to learn the extent to which the Government will propose to go in its first harvest. There must, obviously, be a great war loan, accessible to the small investor. It is characteristic of our natural clinging to conservative ways that we have not so far gone even to the cautious point of the Boer War Loan, which, for the first time, taught a great many non-investors the use of Government paper. There will be a greatly increased and redistributed income-tax, and in addition probably, a special war tax so devised as to fall upon all earnings (not merely, as now, salaries and investments) above a certain level. And we may also become familiarized with the method of forced loans—a method of raising revenues altogether out of the purview of the British public of this age. Meanwhile, on all hands are heard appeals for personal domestic and public economy. Money will, presumably, win this war; and we are at last awakening to the knowledge that, although Great Britain is the richest, it is also the most reckless, of European nations, and in the great time of trial its people must learn habits of thrift.

MUNITIONS AND COMPULSION.

As Minister of Munitions Mr. Lloyd George has been reiterating and emphasizing his message. He has continued the warning that some kind of industrial compulsion may be necessary, and in one of his latest speeches he spoke of planting the Flag in the workshops. The Prime Minister uses a different kind of language. "We have for the moment," he says, "one plain and paramount duty to perform—to bring to the service of the State the willing and organised help of every class in the community. We have each and all of us to respond with whatever we have, with whatever we give, and what is grander still, with whatever we can sacrifice to the dominating and inexorable call." Since these words were used, three days ago, it has been announced that Government has completed an arrangement with the trade unions whereby labour can be rendered mobile. Men are to be drafted to places where they are needed, and in cases where their removal involves additional expense in the maintenance of their families, more pay is to be given, lock-outs and strikes are to be prevented, or settled by compulsory arbitration, and there is to be a recognised suppression of trade union rules. So far for a beginning. If it is not sufficient, further means are to be undertaken to cope with the need of increased production. We are not yet past the stage of scares. From one quarter we are told in ominous tones that, if Mr. Lloyd George is not given an absolutely free hand, if he is not supported to the utmost by his colleagues, by Parliament, and by the country, he should—and will resign; while in one section of the Press there is heard the call for a general election. Such talk is wearisome and exasperating. We are not going, unless the Coalition is false to its trust, to have a general election; and, as for Mr. Lloyd George, he has not, and will not have, the smallest need for complaint that he is not being supported. The thing that matters most, now and all the time, is for the Government and the Press to recognise and understand the spirit of the people. Throughout the crisis it has been infinitely finer than the temper of the parsons, press censors, and politicians. And if the members of the Coalition Government, jointly and severally, can grasp this essential truth and act upon it to the uttermost, there will be no need of misgivings or forebodings.

THE NIZAM AND THE WAR.

RESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO H. H.'S
LOYALTY AND STATESMANSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
SECUNDERABAD, July 3.

His Highness the Nizam entertained the leading nobles and a large number of European guests at a dinner at Falaknuma Palace last night. The Resident, Sir Alexander F. Pinhey, proposed the health of His Highness and in the course of his speech said:—

"It is impossible in these days to avoid saying something about the war in any public utterance. I will merely mention it, however, on this occasion to emphasize his Highness' well-known and well established sense of loyalty to the King-Emperor and the British connection. One of the most remarkable things about the war, as has so often been said, already, is this spontaneous and unanimous feeling of loyalty to the British Throne on the part of the chiefs and peoples of India. But nowhere has this feeling been more apparent and unshakeable than in Hyderabad. When Turkey's unfortunate entrance into the conflict on the side of our enemies might have made things especially difficult for His Highness, the ruler of the largest and most important Mahomedan State in India, not only did his Highness at the very outset undertake to contribute a very large sum of money sufficient for the upkeep of 2 regiments at the front and a further large sum to the War Relief Fund but, what is perhaps still more important, he has by his wise statesmanship and example managed to keep the large population of this city peaceful and loyal and law abiding, so that they have shown no sympathy whatever with our enemies and there has been no serious trouble of any kind. I feel sure that whether the war lasts a long time or not this eminently satisfactory state of things will continue."

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. Fischer Rodriguez from Lahore has succeeded Mr. C. H. A. Stuart as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Mr. A. English, C.I.E., has been appointed Registrar of the Co-operative and Agricultural Department, Burma, vice Mr. C. W. Dunn, I.C.S., placed on special duty at Maymyo.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will hold a Durbar at the Government House on 14th August.

Major Kennedy, Chairman, Assam Labour Board is returning to Calcutta from Simla where he has discussed the rules under the Assam Labour Emigration Amendment Act. A Calcutta telegram states that the death took place on Friday morning at 27, Weston Street, Calcutta, of Nawab Abdus Sobhan Choudhry Nawab of Bogra. The deceased gentleman, who was 67 years of age, was widely esteemed among all classes and his popularity was testified by the representative gathering present at the funeral ceremony on Saturday evening. Among those present were the Hon. Saiyyid Shams-ul-Huda, the Maharajah of Dinajpur, Rai Bahadur Janaki Nath Roy, Nawab Abdul Rahman, the Hon. Choudhry Hajee Ismail and Khan Bahadur Abdus Sobhan. After the ceremony the remains were conveyed to Bogra for interment.

ITALIAN CANNONADING. GERMAN OUTRAGES IN AMERICA.

RAINING SHOT LIKE HAIL.

TRIESTE COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 2.

Despatches from correspondents in Vienna indicate that the Italian action is becoming much more vigorous. Their bombardment of the Comen Plateau is described as unprecedented in violence.

The Italian artillery on July 23rd incessantly bombarded the Austrian positions near Sagrado from early dawn till midnight. Over ten thousand shells fell in one short section of the Austrian front during this period. The cannonade sounded like a machine gun a thousand-fold strong, raining shot like hail without a moment's pause.

Trieste is completely isolated from the outside world. Postal and telegraph services have been entirely suspended for the last three weeks.

ARTILLERY SUCCESSES.

ALPINISTS CAPTURE ENTRENCHMENTS

ROME, July 3.

A communiqué says:—Artillery fire on all fronts is increasing in intensity, especially at Carina, where the Italians effectively bombarded the works at Predil.

Alpinists on Thursday captured entrenchments on the northern slopes of Polgrande and repulsed two violent counter-attacks. The Austrians left a hundred and fifty dead.

Artillery on the Isonzo front damaged a supply depot and exploded an ammunition store east of Piezzo.

FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

AN AUSTRIAN VERSION.

LONDON, July 2.

An Austrian communiqué mentions severe fighting on the Isonzo front following a general Italian attack, principally on the positions north-east of Monfalcone and the bridge-head at Gorizia.

While the communiqué claims that attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, it admits that the Italians reached the first trenches.

ITALIAN NATIONAL LOAN.

WAVE OF PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM.

ROME, July 3.

There has been a remarkable number of small investors to the national loan, indicating a wave of patriotism throughout Italy.

Great financial institutions have also subscribed.

PRINCE OF WALES AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

It has been stated that when the Prince of Wales celebrates his twenty-first birthday he will be admitted to the Order of the Thistle and of St. Patrick. As a matter of fact, no such arrangement has been made so far, says "Truth," and the statement is a mere conjecture. I am informed, indeed, that the King has decided to postpone admitting the Prince of Wales to these Orders until the war is over, as it is proposed that when H.R.H. is invested a Chapter of the Knights of the Thistle will be held in the Edinburgh High Church (St. Giles' Cathedral) and a Chapter of the St. Patrick in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The Prince of Wales will attend both ceremonies, and on each occasion there will be a banquet for the Knights. Of course, however, all these arrangements are at present merely "in the air."

The Prince of Wales will join the Privy Council on the first convenient occasion. There will be no ceremonial of swearing-in. It is not generally known that all the sons of the Sovereign are *ipso facto* Privy Counsellors from their birth, so they are merely "introduced" into Council, for they are "declared" as sworn by the King. It has never been the custom to bring princes into Council until they were of age, but there was no rule on the subject. Prince Albert was made a Privy Counsellor in 1840, a few months before he came of age. The form observed when the Prince of Wales (King Edward) was introduced into Council in 1892 was the same as had been arranged for Prince George, of Wales, in 1874.

It is an entire mistake, though a very general one, adds "Truth," to suppose that it is almost a matter of course for the Prince of Wales to be admitted to the Order of St. Patrick and the Thistle when he is twenty-one. King Edward became a Knight of the Thistle in 1867 (when in his twenty-sixth) and he was admitted to the Order of St. Patrick in 1868. King George, then Duke of York, was made a Knight of the Thistle by Queen Victoria in 1893, and he received the Order of St. Patrick in 1897.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces was to leave Pachmarhi yesterday. To-day he will perform the opening ceremony of the Hardwicke Christian High School at Narsinghpur. In the afternoon Sir Benjamin Robertson will arrive at Jabulpore where he stays for a week.

BOMB PLACED IN CAPITOL.

SENATE WING DAMAGED.

MR. J. P. MORGAN SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, July 3.

An explosion which occurred at midnight considerably damaged the Senate wing of the Capitol.

It was reported that the explosion was caused by a bomb but there are indications that it was due to gas.

The reception room in the Senate was wrecked. Nobody was injured.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT WITHHELD.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The official statement regarding the explosion is withheld pending the report of the Explosives expert, but it is now popularly believed that it was caused by an infernal machine.

The explosion was a terrific one and was heard for a great distance. Some officials think it was the work of an irresponsible crank.

MR. J. P. MORGAN SHOT.

WOUND NOT SERIOUS.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Mr. J. P. Morgan was shot at to-day and hit twice.

The bullets entered the breast and the hip.

The assailant, who is of German descent, was captured.

The wounds are not serious.

THE CONFESSION.

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Morgan's assailant gave his name as Frank Holt, a teacher of German in Cornell University.

He said he wanted Mr. Morgan to terminate the exports of munitions, which were the cause of the murder proceeding in Europe.

He drove to Mr. Morgan's residence in an automobile, carrying two revolvers, two bags containing dynamite and nitro-glycerine, and two boxes of cartridges.

NEW YORK, July 4.
Mr. Morgan has confessed that he placed the bomb which exploded, seriously damaging the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington at midnight on Friday.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT DIAZ.

PARIS, July 3.

The death is announced of Senor Diaz, ex-President of Mexico.

General Porfirio Diaz, Mexican soldier and statesman, was born at Oaxaca, September 15th 1859. He was educated in his native city, and began the study of law, but abandoned it to enter the National Guard, when the Americans invaded Mexico in 1847. In 1854 he joined in the insurrection against Santa Anna, and from that time until his election to the Presidency in 1876 was actively engaged in the many attempts against various governments which in rapid succession tried to rule Mexico. During this period he displayed great abilities as a leader and military commander, and as early as 1861, at the request of General Ortega, his superior officer, was made a General. Twice (1862 and 1865) he was taken prisoner, but each time effected his escape. His first administration as President was a stormy one, and much of his time was occupied in quelling revolt. At the end of his term (1880) he secured the election of General Gonzalez (his Secretary of War) as his successor, and he himself took charge of the departments of the Government, and was also appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but never took his seat. When Gonzalez's term expired in 1884, Diaz was elected for a second term, and by successive re-elections continued in the presidential office until he was finally deposed a few years ago by the revolution led by General Huerta.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegram:—

BAGATELE.—In Argonne, five miles west of Verdun.

HALLEZ.—In Galicia, 60 miles east of Lemberg.

SOKAL.—In Galicia, 40 miles north-east of Lemberg.

ZAMOSC.—In Poland, 51 miles south of Lublin.

GOTHLAND.—A Swedish island in the Baltic.

WISBY.—A famous seaport on the west coast of Gotland.

YPRES.—In Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

SOUCEY.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

ANGRES.—In France, 8½ miles north of Arras.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

BOIS LE PETRE.—In the Moselle region, to the north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

ROBATYN.—In Galicia, 13 miles west-south-west of Brzesany.

TRIESTE.—An Austrian port, 214 miles south-south-west of Vienna.

MONFALCONE.—In Austria, 14 miles north-west of Trieste.

LANGEMARCK.—In Belgium, 4 miles north of Ypres.

ZARREN.—A village of Belgium, in the Furness region.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
LARY SUPPLE
 PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

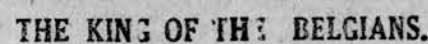
MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

HER SERVICES TO CIVILIZATION.

Any one who is acquainted with history can find nothing to be surprised at in the Flemings of 1914-15. They are but following a great tradition, they are living up to the teachings of their national philosophy, and paying the price of their heritage. In the words of the Prime Minister "Belgium has deserved well of the world." Not only has she more than once been ready to lay down her life for the sake of her friends, but also from her sons humanity has received the boon of Arts and Sciences to a degree disproportionate with her slender population. Even to-day the greatest and most renowned poet of Europe is Emile Verhaeren, through whose religious-mystical lines there looms the figure of "la vraie Flandre," and to know whom is to know the bravest race of Europe. In Maurice Maeterlinck, recently dubbed by the French Academy as the "Belgian Shakespeare," and admitted into that august institution by its President, "not although

They are the people who have suffered most and have borne their sufferings most bravely and cheerfully; the Martyr-Nation of Philip II. and of Kaiser Wilhelm; and the

THE MODERN LEONIDAS:



*Edmund Gosse, L.L.D., Librarian to the House of Lords.
† M. Romain Rolland de l'Académie française. †† *Les Aventures de Till Ulenspiegel et Goedjak* par de Coster.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR'S LECTURES.

Mysticism, therefore means that capacity of the poet which enables him by means of inspiration, which is the result of constant meditation, to see into the nature of life, to find out its hidden meanings, to discern the soul, and communicate the result by means of forms and symbols, in the poet's language. The sun and the sky give us light

Now to return to the Arjuna and Krishna incident, I want to explain to you why Arjuna was not able to stand in the glory of the divinity revealed to him. What is the meaning of this? If you are not thinking and thinking, meditating and meditating, and attain a state of pure

(Continued on page 12.)

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT

MR. BELLOC'S WAR BOOK.

WHEN DID INVASION BEGIN?

Mr. Hilaire Belloc's first war book, "A General Sketch of the European War: The First Phase" (Nelson, 6s. net), is an extremely brilliant and lucid volume, says "The Times." It moves with a sweep, does not concern itself unduly with details, and occupies a place quite separate from Mr. Belloc's admirable weekly articles in "Land and Water." Some readers may dislike the free use of diagrams, and we confess a certain sympathy with such views, but the author pursues his own methods, and doubtless knows his own business best. For many the chief attraction of the book will be its skilful analysis of the German temper before the war, and still more its vivid explanation of the frame of mind reached by the Germans after their march through Belgium and the victories of Metz and Tannenberg. From that frame of mind they have never since really emerged, and it is vitally important that the causes which led to it should be better understood in this country. It is closely affecting the present course of the war.

The book is the first of a series, the object of which is "to put before the reader the main lines of the European war as it proceeds." Much of the volume is necessarily preliminary, and deals with the origins of the war and the forces opposed. A valuable section compares the French and German theories of war. The story of the war is only carried as far as the great Anglo-French retirement, the fall of Lemberg, and the battle of Tannenberg. It is necessary to say that, in spite of the author's other activities, the work has evidently been prepared with extreme care, and its great virtue is that it restores a sense of balance to the common conception of the war. The advantage of the method of statement adopted is that Mr. Belloc has been able to concentrate upon really essential features, and to throw them into high relief. How many people realize even now the great achievement of the 4th British Division in August last? It never got farther north than Le Cateau, where it was detained, but it covered the British retreat in a manner for which, as Mr. Belloc says, there are few parallels in history. The name of its commander, General Snow, is still unfamiliar to the multitude. For a glimpse of the subsequent adventures of some of its units, the astonishing narrative entitled "Through the German Lines," in this month's "Blackwood," should be read. Again, how many in this country have heard even today of the disastrous battle of Metz, fought on August 21-22, and instantly known throughout Germany, though the details have never been told anywhere? Perhaps the most useful passage in Mr. Belloc's book is that wherein he demonstrates that any "draw" or "stalemate" in this war can only mean a truce. There must be a destruction of offensive power on one side or the other. Nothing less will suffice.

A MOMENTOUS DATE.

It is extraordinary how in this war the most dramatic episodes are speedily obscured by contradictory and confusing statements. Mr. Belloc is no exception, and he goes astray on a matter which, while of no present military importance, is of the deepest historical interest. At page 77 he says:

"Meanwhile, upon that same day, August 3rd, following with superstitious exactitude the very hour upon which, on the very same day, the French frontier had been crossed in 1870, the Germans entered Belgian territory."

At page 211 he says:—
"Its first bodies exchanged shots with the Belgian outposts early in the afternoon of Tuesday, August 4, 1914. The hour and date should always be remembered for the solemnity which attaches to the beginning of any great thing; and the full observer of European affairs, who understands what part religion or superstition plays in Europe, will note this enormously significant detail. The first Germans to cross the violated frontier accomplished that act upon the same day and at the same hour as that in which their forerunners had crossed the French frontier forty-four years before."

One of these statements must in any case be wrong, but we believe Mr. Belloc to be wrong in both. The first is evidently not a misprint, for in his initial contribution to "Land and Water" Mr. Belloc said:—"Upon Monday, August 3rd, therefore, the German troops crossed the frontier between Germany and Belgium." If this hour and date are to be always remembered, let us at least try to get them right. We find every unofficial published narrative contains contradictory statements upon the point. The best evidence is that of authenticated dispatches.

THE FIRST SHOT.

But first, when was the profound and fateful hour when Germany invaded France in 1870? It was at Weissenburg, on August 4, and it was not in the afternoon, but in the morning apparently about 9 a.m. The first shot was fired "soon after 8 o'clock," and von Moltke says that General Douay had ordered a retreat by 10. We avoid details, of which there are many.

The first German violations of frontiers last year were on Sunday, August 2, and they were simultaneously made in France and Luxembourg. There can be no dispute about this because the facts are set forth in the French Yellow Book. M. Viviani telegraphed to London on the Sunday that German troops had entered France "at Croy and near Longwy." In a dispatch written the same day he stated that a German cavalry patrol had advanced 10 kilometres within French territory near Delle, and had blown off the brains of a French soldier. If it is objected that these

were mere raids, then we would say that the solemn day and hour were still on Sunday, August 2, because early on that morning German troops entered Luxembourg. As to the violation of Belgian territory, it should be remembered that the 12 hours' ultimatum sent by Germany to Belgium expired at 7 a.m. on Monday, August 3. On that day M. Viviani telegraphed that German troops had violated Belgian territory at Gemmerich, near Verviers. The Belgian General Staff only made this announcement formally on Tuesday, August 4, and M. D'Arenberg, the Belgian Foreign Minister, apparently placed the moment of invasion as on the Tuesday morning. Several historians, including Mr. John Buchan, declare that by the evening of Monday German columns were in Belgian territory, and we have shown that Mr. Belloc made the same statement in the first month of the war.

The conclusions we come to are that it is not yet finally clear when Belgium was first invaded, but it was probably towards the evening of August 3; that the real fateful moment was when innocent Luxembourg was invaded on August 2, we believe about 6 a.m.; but that Mr. Belloc is probably right in his assumption that the Germans wished to associate their invasion with the anniversary of the invasion of France in 1870.

THE DANES: THEIR NATIONAL CHARACTER.*

KINSHIP TO THE ENGLISH.

The people of Denmark belong to the North German family, their nearest in kin being the Swedes, the Norwegians and the English. The predominant type is yellow-haired and blue-eyed. The language suggests to the ear an admixture of German and English, with the former element predominant. It is neither so musical as Swedish nor guttural as German. When spoken by a young girl, its general intonation is not unlike the Scotch of the Lowlands. It has often been said that the English fishermen of the east coast and the Jutland fishermen of the west coast find no difficulty in understanding each other when they meet on the Dogger or Fisker Banks. Indeed nearly all the common objects, in daily use, as well as all the verbs of action, and many of the impersonal verbs possess identical sounds in Jysk—the dialect of Jutland—and in East Anglian. For English people the most difficult sounds in the Danish language are undoubtedly the soft "d," the "r," and the long vowels.

The national characteristics of the Danish people are generosity; slowness of speech; a good-humour which has become proverbial, determination almost amounting to truculence, especially in the case of peasants; an immense capacity for hard work and sustained effort; extreme democratic principles, a strange fatalism which is a mixture of scepticism and hesitation; and finally, a complete and wonderful fearlessness in throwing over traditions and prejudices.

They are an intensely modern people, neither taciturn nor exuberant. The great Danes, those in power and authority, do not always give one the same impression of control and careful breeding that one gets from people occupying the same position in England. But there is a compensating allowance of warmth. There are neither great optimists nor extravagant idealists. Their dreams are of a very practical nature, and there is about them a certain atmosphere of clean and sane humanitarianism which is very attractive. They seem to carry out their reforms in a spirit of common sense which is almost scientific. Perhaps this is because their temperament is genuinely, rather than sentimentally, democratic. It is this avareness about them which doubtless prevents them from mounting to supreme heights, but at the same time saves them from slipping to colossal depths. They are a balanced people, their democracy is broad and practical, and the type is probably nearer the English than any other on the Continent.

The total abstinence associations in Denmark now number 200,000 members. The temperance movement is not, as in England, regarded as a semi-religious character, but rather as a hygienic and scientific crusade against a demonstrated evil. Spirits are defined as such beverages as contain more than 2½ per cent. of their weight of alcohol. One of the principal alcoholic liquors drunk in Denmark is braendevin (eau de vie), of which each Dane consumes 1.5 gallons of pure alcohol per annum. But the amount has diminished by upwards of 20 per cent. during the last 20 years, and the rate of diminution is increasing. Of beer the Danes do not drink so much as the English, the relative consumption being represented by the numbers, two to three. Here also a decrease is noticeable. Moreover the lighter and more harmless Pilsener beers are now much more used than they were formerly.

The temperance movement has been conducted in a very popular manner, free from fanaticism or prejudice, and in very praise-worthy scientific spirit. The Danes, moreover, have proved that the legislative instrument is more effective than we are inclined to believe in England.

A distinct line is drawn between inns and public-houses, the first being defined as houses which receive travellers and provide services for them, but which are not permitted to serve residents in the district; the latter are the houses which cater for all comers. A licence is given in the country by the Amt of county council, but it cannot be granted if the parish council, or two-thirds of the inhabitants in the parish, vote against it. As a rule, one public-house is permitted for each 350 residents; but now legislation is expected to decrease the number of licensed premises in proportion to the population. In most cases a licence remains valid for a period of either 5 or 10 years. Licensed premises must be closed at 11 o'clock; in some places at 10 o'clock.

*"Denmark and the Danes: A Survey of Danish Life, Institutions and Culture," by W. J. Havey and Christian Reppien. Fisher Unwin and Co., (10s. 6d.)

In Copenhagen only is it permitted to remain open until 1 o'clock in the morning. It is forbidden to retail spirits to persons under the age of 18 years. The local police have the option of prohibiting female attendance in bars, while licences may be withdrawn, without appeal, in cases where houses are badly conducted.

LAW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HINDU JOINT FAMILY.*

Mr. H. D. Cornish's book on the Hindu Joint Family is one of a series of handbooks on Hindu Law. Its object is to present Hindu Law in a form most likely to meet the requirements alike of the law student and of the legal practitioner, namely, by stating propositions and giving the reasons of the particular decisions in the very language of the judgments themselves. Although it is necessary, nay, even essential, to study the commentaries for a proper understanding of the principles of Hindu Law, yet for all practical purposes Hindu Law may now be recognised as consisting of very little beside a considerable body of decided cases, which are continually changing and are judicially moulded to cope and meet with the ever-changing requirements of Hindu society.

The learned author treats his subject in a careful and scientific spirit: he deals in one chapter of the Joint Family and its property, in another he explains very carefully what are the characteristics of Coparcenership. A third chapter is devoted to the conditions under which alienation of Joint Property is allowed while a fourth chapter deals with Survivorship which of course is founded on Coparcenership, while another and the most interesting chapter of the book is devoted to a careful introduction which treats of the sources, commentaries and schools of Hindu Law and with custom and the persons who are governed by Hindu Law so that we may say in the words of Dr. Johnson that the author has "endeavoured to comprehend law, not as a series of precedents, or collection of positive precepts; but as a system of rational government and impartial justice."

In treating of the commentaries and schools of Hindu Law the learned author describes the process of their development in the words of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the leading case of the Collector of Madura v. Mootoo Ramalinga Sathupathy (1868) 12 Moore 397 at p. 435 as follows:—"The remoter sources of Hindu Law are common to all the different schools. The process by which those schools have been developed seems to have been of this kind. Works universally or very generally received became the subject of subsequent commentaries. The commentators put his own gloss on the ancient text; and his authority having been received in one and rejected in another part of India, schools with conflicting doctrines arose." But the best part of the author's work is the chapter on Joint Family and its property, for it is now recognised by all scholars that the tendency to hold property in community is the ordinary mode of tenure in every part at least of the Aryan world. The terms "coparcenership" and "joint tenancy" which are so often used by English judges with reference to the constitution of the Hindu joint family do not and cannot denote a parallel with the institutions of these names familiar to English lawyers. Beyond an apparent resemblance in the incidents of unity of interest, the right of partition and the rule of survivorship, the joint family of Hindu Law connotes and denotes something entirely distinct both in its character and its conception. In English law a joint tenancy is created by a gift to two or more persons jointly, while a coparcenary arises when an estate of inheritance descends to two or more persons who together form a single heir. No such artificial rules govern the constitution of the Hindu joint family. According to English law two complete strangers may be joint tenants but in no conceivable case could they form a joint Hindu family.

The sources of the property owned by a Hindu joint family are admirably described by Bhashyam Ayyangar J., as follows:—"As regards the property of such family the 'unobstructed heritage' devolving on such family, with its accretions, is owned by the family as a corporate body, and one or more branches of that family, each forming a corporate body within a larger corporate body, may possess separate unobstructed heritage which, with its accretions, may be exclusively owned by such branch as a corporate body. The main family and its branches may possess joint property not only by operation of law but also by act of parties. . . . but so long as a family remains an undivided unit two or more branches thereof can have no legal existence as a separate independent unit; but if they comprise all the members of a branch, or of a sub-branch, they can form a distinct and separate corporate unit within the larger corporate unit and hold property as such."

There is also a distinction between the incidents of a joint ancestral trade or business belonging to a Hindu family and of a partnership which has been defined by section 239 of the Indian Contract Act, Act 9 of 1872, as the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business.

The joint and undivided state is the normal condition of a Hindu family. "Presumably every family is joint in food, worship and estate. In the absence of proof of division such is the legal presumption; but the members of a family may sever in all or any of these things." The source of acquisition however is the test of the character of the acquisition.

We recommend Mr. D. H. Cornish's book on the Hindu joint family, as Mr. Cornish seems to us to be distinguished by his grasp of principle and his preference for it over decided cases and his chapter on the joint

*"The Hindu Joint Family by H. D. Cornish, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple Barrister-at-law. Cambridge University Press, 1915. 9s. net.

LATIN AUTHORS ON THE PRESENT BELLIGERENTS.

II.—CAESAR AND THE BRITONS.

A literary friend of mine draws my attention to a much later dictum of the historian Mommsen about the value of Caesar's commentaries, and generously supplies me with a translation of Mommsen's letter. As late as 1894 Mommsen wrote to Dr. Heinrich Meusel in the following words:—"The noble work (of Caesar) deserves all the labour that can be spent upon it. The enormous difference between those commentaries and everything else that is called Roman history cannot be adequately realized." So this generous tribute of Mommsen to the literary merit of the Commentaries is to be added to his praise of them as "a military report of the democratic general from the people from whom he had received his commission," which I quoted on Monday last.

Coming to the special subject before us, we find Caesar declaring that though but a small part of the Summer remained, and of Gaul inclines towards the North, the Winter set in early, he nevertheless hastened to make an expedition into Britain, because he knew that in almost all the Gallic wars had been furnished to our enemies from that country, and he thought that, even if the time of the year proved wanting for the prosecution of a campaign, it would still be very useful to him if only he had visited the Island, and obtained what kind of people inhabited it, and had to some degree known the localities, harbours, and means of approach, because nearly all these points were unknown to the Gauls. For no one without some good reason visits that country except traders. I suppose that is the origin to Adam Smith's famous saying, usually but wrongly attributed to Napoleon Bonaparte that England is a nation of shopkeepers. Nor, proceeds Caesar, even to merchants is any part of the country known except the sea coast and those districts which are frequented by traders from every quarter to meet him, he could not ascertain either what was the size of the Island, or what nations inhabited it, or how populous they were, or what practice they had in war, or what customs they followed, or which were the harbours best suited for the reception of a rather large number of ships. (B. G. Book 4, ch. 20).

He then relates how he weighed anchor and stationed his ships near an open and level coast, (B. G. Book 4, ch. 23), and he tells us that the barbarians, which he always uses in the etymological sense of people wearing beards, as the Romans were shaved, and not in contemptuous modern sense, recognising the plans of the Romans, sent forward their cavalry and charioteers, or in his own words "præmissis equitibus et essedariis" endeavoured to prevent our men from landing from the ships. (B. G. Book 4, ch. 24.) Caesar then mentions a fight between the Britons and the Romans where the Romans were unable to pursue the Britons, of whose considerable distance because the cavalry had been unable to hold on their course and take the Island. This one falling-off was there from Caesar's previous good fortune. (B. G. Book 4, ch. 26).

He then relates how having attained the object for which he had come to Britain and as the equineaux was at hand he returned to Gaul. (B. G. Book 4, ch. 36).

In the following year he again invaded Britain when the Britons conferred on Cassivellaunus the supreme command and the general management of the war, although continual wars had been carried on between him and the other states in former times, but the Britons in their alarm at the arrival of the Romans had set him in command over the whole war. (B. G. Book 5, ch. 11.) A phenomenon which was repeated last year in a minor degree when the expected Irish rising gave place to perfect unity against the German foe.

The interior of Britain is inhabited by tribes which according to their own tradition, were the first to inhabit the Island. There is an immense population, the houses are very numerous and almost exactly like those of Gaul, and cattle abound. They do not think it lawful to eat the hare, the hen, or the goose; however, they keep these for their diversion and pleasure. I suppose by the hare Caesar means rabbits. The climate is more temperate than in Gaul, the cold being less severe. (B. G. Book 4, ch. 12.) At the time of the Winter solstice there is night for thirty days without a break, so Caesar too was misled into mistaking the fog for night. (B. G. Book 5, ch. 13).

People from Kent will be pleased to learn from Caesar that those who inhabit Cantium are by far the most civilized of the Britons. All the Britons wear their long, and are shaved all over the body except on the head and the upper lip. He then mentions a curious custom among the Britons which for the reason given on the last occasion I shall recount in its virgin Latin: "Uxoribus habent deni duo-demque inter se communes, et maxime fratres cum fratribus parentibusque cum liberis; sed qui sunt exilia nati, corum habetur liberi: quo primum virgo quæque deducta est." (B. G. Book 5, ch. 14).

We see therefore that Caesar's knowledge of an acquaintance with the Britons was much more limited than that of Tacitus.

R. K.

family and its property explains something to us of the enthusiasm felt by Hindus for its continuance as they have realized what they owe to it, and they wish to preserve its good points for posterity in spite of the inroads made on it by present-day selfishness and commercialism.

Messrs. Putnam have nearly ready a posthumous work entitled, "The Mysticism of Muriel The Witness of the Modern Art to the Ancient and Universal Faiths of Man," by Dr. R. Hober Newton, whose studies of "Philistinism," "Church and Creed," and other works came from the same publishers. The volume, which is based on two lecture-sermons, was passed for press by the author shortly before his death.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

(Continued from page 11.)

contemplation which is the native air of our mind, becomes like oxygen and burns you. Like the saint of old, when you meditate and pray, you are carried away by ecstasy and you act like a mad man, like the followers of Chaitanya.

In the Bhagwad Gita we are told that Arjuna when he could not stand the extraordinary light of the deity, begged of Sree Krishna to resume his human form, which means when you have meditated and contemplated and seen the inner light, use that light for the benefit of your fellow-men, that is, discharge your duties in this life, however common place that may be. Meditation must be for the purpose of action.

The thoughts expressed by Tagore in his poems makes him the national poet suited to the necessities of the present times. Now the very first poem of his, "The Gardener" serves as an illustration of what I have said of the mystic in him, both the elements of contemplation and action are combined and show themselves in the poem. In "The Gardener" we see the Queen holding her levy during the day. Her servants have come, waited on her and gone after taking orders as to their duties. Later on as the shades of the evening approach, comes the only servant that has not waited on her at the appointed hour. She asks him why he has come so late. He replies he has come because he wants her orders as to the last duties he has to perform towards her. She says that she has given all her orders for the discharge of duties and that she has no more orders to give. He then replies—"There is your garden, let me go and attend to it." He does not want to be a soldier, a cavalier or an official of the State, but wants to attend to the Queen's garden, to tend to the flowers, so that flowers may be a source of pleasure to the Queen. The Queen consents, and there the poem leaves us.

What is the meaning of this? First the Queen here is India and her servants are men of all professions, ministers, soldiers, officials, merchants, agriculturists, and others. The poet however is considered to be a person belonging to no profession—an idler. This common idea Tagore wants to contradict. He says it is true that the Queen's servants, who were entrusted with various duties are useful men, but the poet is the only person who can keep the soul fresh. In order to carry out your duties every day, you must keep yourselves fit, and to do that you require rest. The poet by retiring into solitude and meditating prepares you to be strong for your activities. Therefore when all are busy transacting their duties, when the shades of evening are approaching—oh India—Sons of India prepare yourselves by Sandhyas, meditations and prayers to be strong of mind and fit for activities. Read his poetry. It takes you to your God, and makes you think of him. The poet is not an idler, he stands at the front of all builders. The poet is the God's first representative, although he does not work for you, produce bread for you, on God's behalf he creates your "mind." Dante created the national spirit of Italy, while the patriotism of England was created by Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth and other poets. The poet Emile Varhaen's voice has worked wonders in Belgium. Similarly Dostoevsky has roused the national spirit of Russia. It was a poet who fired the soul of the Italians and stirred the depths of their hearts until they joined the Allies to fight the Germans.

Therefore this first poem of Tagore—"The Gardener"—means that India is the Queen, with India as the Garden, while you young men are the flowers—the result of the seeds planted in that Garden. If you all be good, live noble lives, read books inculcating noble thoughts instead of trashy novels, act as gentlemen, thinking well, acting wisely, and serve your country honestly, then you become the great Garden of India. Therefore the poet sees the flowers in you; if you are not cultivated properly you become weeds. What a heavy responsibility then lies on you. Read Tagore's "Gardener" and you will find this interpretation in it. May the reading of this poem, turn your hearts and souls to God, and make you flowers of God and make you live and act as God's servants and not as selfish men born to eat, drink and be merry!

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S LETTERS TO MISS NUSSEY.

Some curious particulars concerning Charlotte Bronte's letters to her friend and schoolfellow, Miss Nussey, were recently supplied to the "Yorkshire Observer" by Mr. John Waugh, of Stackhouse. Settle. Some time in the eighties, according to Mr. Waugh, Mr. Horsfall Turner of Idle, who has just died, persuaded Miss Nussey to lend him the whole of the letters she had received from Charlotte Bronte. It came to the knowledge of Miss Nussey that Mr. Turner had printed them. He was requested not to publish and to return the letters at once, which he ultimately did. As Miss Nussey had not kept a list of the letters Mr. Turner had to make a statutory declaration that he had returned the lot.

In May 1895 Mr. Waugh lent to the Bronte Museum twelve of these letters, which he had purchased from a well-known dealer in London. A few days after the opening of the museum he received a letter from Miss Nussey requesting him to send the letters to her. He could not do that, as they were part of the exhibits of Bronte interest at the museum, so he offered to send copies. These would "not be satisfactory; would he be good enough to state from whom he had the letters?" Later, would he go over and see Miss Nussey?

Miss Nussey's story was as follows—that she had never sold a letter, and had parted with one only to a lady for a church bazaar. Mr. Waugh assured Miss Nussey that the letters would be returned to her if her contention was true, but the omission of proof that they belonged to her must rest with her. Later came a letter from Miss Nussey's lawyer repeating Miss Nussey's view of the matter. Mr. Waugh waited upon this gentleman, and told him he thought both Miss Nussey and himself were mistaken; that the had not had the

Literary Notes.

A new book on British War Finance, by Mr. W. R. Lawson, is to come from Messrs. Constable.

Mr. George Adam, the Paris correspondent of "The Times," has written an account of his recent official visits to the fighting line in France, and of his general impressions of the French attitude to the war. The book will be published by Chatto and Windus under the title of "Behind the Scenes at the Front."

A new edition of Mr. J. W. Mackail's translation of "The Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil" is about to be added to Messrs. Longmans' Pocket Library. Mr. Mackail has revised this edition so as to bring it into conformity with the standard Oxford text of Virgil.

Messrs. Longmans will publish this month a new book with six illustrations, entitled "Through a Dartmoor Window," by Miss Beatrice Chase, author of "The Heart of the Moor." Miss Chase writes of Dartmoor village life, and its dogs and babies and sages, from intimate knowledge, as she owns lands on the moor and lives there throughout the year.

Mr. Milford, Oxford University Press, is about to add to his Church Art in England series, of which Mr. Francis Bond is general editor, a volume dealing with Pulpits, Lecterns and Organs in English churches. The author is the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., whose books on the churches of various countries are so well known, and there are no fewer than 155 illustrations.

Mr. Unwin is bringing out immediately Mr. T. Ramakrishna's book, "My Visit to the West." It describes the experiences of an Indian intellectual in Europe, and particularly his impressions of London at the time of King George's Coronation. Mr. Ramakrishna is already known to English readers by his volume "Life in an Indian Village."

Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, of the Doves Press, proposes in the immediate future to print and publish the *Lieder*, Gedichte, and Balladen of "Germany's supreme poet," Goethe, in honour of Germany's better past and hope of Germany's still greater future when she shall have sloughed off the hate which to-day, bedrains both her and our Welt-Ansicht and World-Vision."

The fact that Lord Curzon of Kedleston has become a member of the Cabinet will doubtless add to the interest of the volume announced for early publication of certain of his speeches delivered during the last few years on public questions. The book, which will bear the title "Subjects of the Day," is to be issued by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin. As everyone knows, the new Lord Privy Seal has written much, chiefly on political and geographical questions, but not so long ago, it is interesting to remember he appeared in the role of a poet.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish this month a new work entitled "The Crucible of War," by Mr. Frederick Scott Oliver, author of "The Life of Alexander Hamilton." Its nine chapters deal with "The Outbreak of War," "Men, Miscalculations, and Moods," "German Dreams," "The Prophets, the Gospel, and the Priesthood," "Rejoinder and Sur-rejoinder," "England—January 1901—July 1914," "Policy and Armaments," "The British Army and the Peace of Europe," and "The Voluntary System at Work."

An intimate picture of Roman social and family life under the Napoleonic regime is contained in "The Patrizi Memoirs," by the Marchesa Maddalena Patrizi translated by Mr. Hugh Fraser, which Messrs. Hutchinson hope to have ready towards the end of the month. The book is based on the letters and diaries, collected by the author through years of research in France and Italy and printed for family circulation some years ago. It is now presented to the public for the first time, with an historical introduction by Mr. J. Crawford Fraser. The worst side of Napoleon's character is revealed in his treatment of the Marchese Giovanni Patrizi and his wife, who as the Princess Cunigunda of Saxony, and cousin of Louis XVI., roused the worst hatred of the Emperor. The records serve to show that whereas the harsh treatment of those who were considered dangerous and recalcitrant Catholics was left to the officials Napoleon himself made that of the Patrizi family his personal affair.

Hew Scott's "Festi Ecclesiae Scoticae," of which the first volume of a revised edition has just appeared, is a work of immense value to all students of Scottish parish history, giving as it does, a notice of every minister who has held office in the Church of Scotland from the year 1560 to the present time. This edition, which contains much new matter, has been prepared by a committee of the General Assembly, in whose work an active part has been taken by the Rev. W. S. Crockett, the minister of Tweedsmuir, whose contributions to the literature gathering round a more famous Scott—Sir Walter—are well known. Hew Scott, who compiled the original work, and almost single-handed, and published it between the years 1866 and 1871, was for many years parish minister of Anstruther, in Fife. In the preparation of the "Festi" he spared himself no trouble, personally visiting nearly eight hundred parishes to secure material at first hand. Like Pope, he believed in economising his paper, practically the whole of the work being written on the back of letters.

Letters from the source named, that he understood a well-known literary gentleman had brought them direct from Miss Nussey and proof was on hand in the shape of a signed receipt and a backed cheque for the amount of the purchase money. Eventually it was admitted that Miss Nussey had sold the letters. Apologies were freely given, and a very unpleasant incident closed.

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Continued on 6th Column.

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

**MOTOR INDUSTRY IN
ENGLAND.**

ITS GREAT PART IN THE WAR.

So much has been talked in Parliament and written in the Press about the output of munitions of war that I felt that I would like to see for myself, and I chose for my example one of the largest of our motor manufacturing industries, writes "G. K." in "The Tatler." I refer to the works of that old-established company, Messrs. D. Napier and Son, Ltd., located at Acton, and I sought an interview at the works with the managing director, Mr. H. T. Vane who courteously suggested that he should give me an ocular demonstration of what I wished to learn.

Mr. Vane is rather proud of the old establishment of the Napier business. It was his firm, he told me, that as far back as 1841 installed the first steam engine, gun-finishing machinery, and bullet-making machinery in the Woolwich Arsenal, and its services were sought, not only by Continental countries, but by the British Government for the production of guns for use in the Crimea. At the same period it supplied bullet-making machines for the French Government.

Mr. Vane took me right into the great machine shop, which was a surprise to me as to its magnitude, remembering as I did the modest exterior of the company's frontage in the main road. It will give some idea of the importance of this shop and the number of machine tools of various sorts, when one is informed that an expenditure of over £200,000 was required to produce the machinery of this one shop.

Here, of course, one gets little idea of the construction of a motor-car from these machines, on which the various parts such as axles, cranks, gearing boxes, etc., are being turned and planed. Incidentally, in asking questions of some of the workmen I found that one could not speak English. He was a Belgian mechanic who came from the Hoboken works at Antwerp. "An excellent workman too," Mr. Vane assured me. He was one of several Belgians employed in various parts of the factory.

Mr. Vane smiled at my suspicion that these Belgians would probably like to remain in London even when the war is over, the higher rate of wages being an attraction.

It was when we came to the assembling shop that I fully realised that I was in a motor-car manufactory and what that factory is doing to-day for the British Government. Here are enormous lorries in various stages of preparation. The War Office has great faith in the excellence of the work put into the Napier chassis. In the rattles and tear of war one knows that roads, instead of being carefully kept up are being more and more hacked to pieces. So much therefore depends on the reliability of workmanship. The various tests in the Napier works must ensure reliability so far as it is humanly possible.

It is significant of the hurry-burry in which these vehicles will soon find themselves that great steel bands are placed in front of the cooling screens in view of possible bumps into other vehicles. Then two large hooks project in front with a view to the possibility of having to haul the car out of shell holes or other bad places by horse or man power.

"We are building as many transport waggonas as we possibly can," said Mr. Vane, "for the British Government."

"These you will notice, are ambulance waggonas; that is a staff car; over there are other cars that in themselves are self-contained workshops. But this does not tell the whole story of what we are doing for the Government," said Mr. Vane.

"There are other buildings here into which I am afraid I cannot take you, where we are undertaking Government work of a very special nature, and about which it is not permissible to speak at the moment. It is sufficient that the Government has such confidence in the reliability of any work which this essentially old-established firm undertakes that it is satisfied as to our

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THE ASSEMBLING SHOP.

ability to carry out the special Government work mentioned before. I need hardly say it is a *sine qua non* that such productions should be of the same excellent standard as Napier Cars and Ambulances. Yes, I am afraid that our private customers have got to wait for cars just now. They have only to know the reason and I am sure that they will be satisfied. That reason is that we are straining every nerve and using our resources to the full to do our part towards bringing this terrible war to a satisfactory conclusion."

I came away impressed with the idea that no mean part was the share that this important company is contributing to that desirable end.

THE "SIMPLEX" FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

A new design of chemical fire-extinguisher has been evolved by Messrs. Mather & Platt, Ltd., so as to conform as closely as possible to the requirements of the British Government. The principle involved is identical with that employed in most chemical extinguishers, and is based on the fact that when a solution of sodium bicarbonate is treated with acid, carbon

THE "SIMPLEX" CHEMICAL FIRE
EXTINGUISHER.

dioxide gas is liberated at sufficient pressure to force the solution out, through the nozzle provided, to a distance of 50 or more feet. The chief feature in the "Simplex" extinguisher is the care expended in protecting the interior against corrosion by lining it with lead in the middle and with tin at the top and bottom ends. Every seam is riveted as well as soldered, and the apparatus is tested to a pressure of 350 pounds.

LEIPZIG FAIR IN LONDON.

The British Industries Fair now being held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, appears to have opened well, and with every prospect of proving a great success, writes the "Builder." Organised by the Board of Trade as a challenge to the position hitherto occupied by Leipzig Fair, the new Fair of London covers the same ground. Glass, china and earthenware, cutlery and jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, stationery and toys are some of the manufactures displayed. Already a considerable amount of business has been transacted. One firm, we are told, did £30,000 worth of business on the opening day alone, while another opened 400 new accounts for an article hitherto exclusively made in Germany. It is especially interesting to learn that much of this demand is from our overseas Dominions and from the principal European countries other than the Germanic ones. There seems every reason to hope that the success of the Fair may prove permanent, and that a large proportion of the forty odd millions of trade hitherto transacted by Leipzig each year may in the future be transacted by London. The Board of Trade is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which it was organised a movement which may prove of incalculable benefit to the commerce of the Empire. The wonder of every foreigner visiting this country for the first time is the unrivalled position which it holds for purposes of production by reason of its abundant waterways, the juxtaposition of good coal and iron, and the fertility of its soil. The reconstruction of the canal system is necessary for the cheap transport of goods; other necessities are an increased alertness on the part of manufacturers to seize opportunities open to them, and the adoption of means for preventing industrial unrest.

CARE OF DRAWING BOARDS.

A correspondent of an American contemporary says the following treatment will be found most useful in preventing the warping of drawing board. Give it a thorough coat of very thin shellac before it has a chance to become warped in the slightest. Use only the very grade of white shellac, and make it as thin as possible with alcohol, and in brushing it over the surface rub it thoroughly into the pores of the wood, thus making the board thoroughly waterproof. The shellac application should be used over the entire surface. After the board has been used for a while and becomes full of thumb-tack holes, it is a good idea to give it another coat. Do not, however, allow a glossy surface to remain on the board as it destroys the desired drawing surface; if a glossy surface remains, rub with plain alcohol. Several such treatments during the life of a drawing board tend to hold it in its original form by keeping moisture from permeating it.

FASTENING STUDDING IN CONCRETE

According to the "Contract Record" a method of fastening wood studding directly to concrete foundation walls consists in the use of an embedded metal socket in which the studding is inserted. These studding sockets are made of cast iron, and there are several types of them on the market. They are, however, a comparatively recent invention, but have won recognition on their merits, as they eliminate all the old-time troubles connected with this detail of making a durable and firm connection in framing wooden members into concrete walls. The old method of bolting a sill to the wall, in the construction of a corn-crib, for example, has not proven a thorough success, in that as soon as the sill decays or rots—which does not take long—the whole side wall of the crib can be seen to be bulging outward and spilling its golden treasures over the surrounding ground. These sockets are set into the green, soft concrete when the wall is being laid. They have long claws so that firmly grip into the concrete, with the result that one has a permanent post support. The ends of the studding will not decay when set into these sockets, as provision is made so that any moisture which collects can drain out of the bottom of the socket. A nail-hole in the casting makes it possible to spike the studding securely in place. This method has solved, to a great extent, one of the greatest problems in the construction of concrete floors and foundations for farm buildings.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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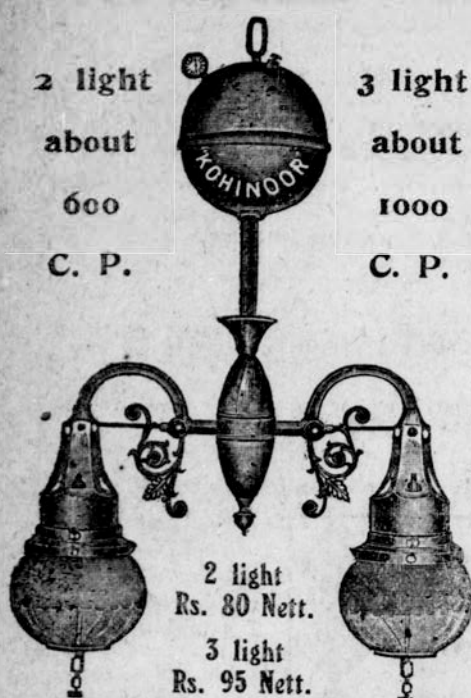
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ELECTRICITY IN U. S. STEEL WORKS.

Prior to 1914 the largest induction furnace used in the States had a capacity of only 2 tons, but last year two 20-ton furnaces were installed for steel refining, and these are the largest of any type now used in America for this purpose. The furnaces are of the two-ring type, and use single-phase current at the exceptionally low frequency of 5 cycles per second. The motor-generator employed has 4,000 k.v.a. output at 5,000 volts, and is direct driven by a three-phase 25-cycle 2,500-volt synchronous motor. The core and coils for each furnace weigh 60 tons, and the refining process, after charging with molten metal, occupies 60 to 80 minutes. The automatic control provided in the latest types of arc furnaces is particularly interesting to practical operators in that, except during a short period after starting the furnace, constant power input is maintained at any predetermined amount. Resistance furnaces utilising heat generated by the passage of current through a resistor of foundry coke, with auxiliary heating from a carborundum arch throwing heat downwards on to the charge, are also provided with relay control, maintaining constant temperature automatically at anything from 1,200 to 2,400 deg. F.

Many modern rolling mills use electric motors exclusively for power purposes. Thus in the new works of the Bethlehem Steel Co., gas-driven alternators supply three-phase 25-cycle 6,600-volt induction motors, ranging from 350 to 3,000 h.p., and aggregating 12,000 h.p. The variable load of rolling mill machinery has proved a difficulty in the past, but the latest speed regulating equipment gives to induction motors the speed characteristics of d.c. shunt-wound machines, permitting them to carry variable load at constant speed, while retaining the mechanical strength and simplicity of the induction motor. Due to the availability of large quantities of power gas in iron and steel works, gas engine drive for electric generators is a specially tempting proposition, but one subject to well-known difficulties. Three 1,400 k.v.a. 3,300-volt 60-cycle units running at 116 r.p.m. were installed last year, and are believed to be the largest 60-cycle generators designed for gas engine drive, though 3,200 k.v.a. 25-cycle sets were previously installed at Bethlehem. The practicability of the large 60-cycle units is due to improved regulation and paralleling characteristics.

THE DISCOVERY OF RADIUM IN COAL.

A series of remarkably interesting experiments have been recently carried out in the west of England by certain scientists to demonstrate the extraordinary effect on vegetable growth produced by the addition to the soil of radium-bearing and radio-active materials.

A full and instructive account of some of these experiments was given, some little time ago, in a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. T. Thorne Baker.

It appears that radishes and other root crops are obtained nearly five times as large as those grown in untreated soil at the same time.

If this process could be generally adopted by our agriculturists in this country, the increase in the prosperity of the nation would be very large.

The initial cost of such a system has hitherto stood in the way of its general adoption.

But the recent discovery by M. M. De-taille and Lafayesse, the two distinguished French chemists of Paris, and Prof. Seammell, M.S.C.I., of Hadleigh, Essex, that coal contains radium, which, in the form of "lignite," can be used for the radiumization of the soil, places the process within the reach of every agriculturist in the country.

Fruits, flowers, and vegetables can be grown in a much shorter time, in much larger quantities, and of finer quality by the use of "lignite," the cost of the treatment of an ordinary sized garden being very trifling; the process is available for use by the humblest worshipper at the shrine of Flora.

Once more in the history of human progress the world is indebted to the brilliancy and originality of French scientific thought and research, and with a view to enable the country at large to benefit by their discoveries, the eminent chemists mentioned are sending to all applicants full details of applying the "lignite."

The importance of this discovery to the small land owner or cultivator is obvious; it is now possible for the man with two or

MR. F. R. PENDLETON.



A periodical visitor to Bombay is Mr. F. R. Pendleton, a special factory representative of the Studebaker Corporation of America, who controls for that well known company all of the cars that come from India to the East. Mr. Pendleton has just arrived in Bombay in the interests of Studebaker motor cars, and when seen recently by our correspondent, expressed himself as follows:-

"I am very favourably impressed with Bombay, which is certainly one of the most beautiful cities in the Orient, if not in the world. And the climate is equally fine, presenting a most pleasing contrast to that of other cities in India. You residents of Bombay may well be proud of your beautiful city with its magnificent buildings and splendid streets.

"It is certainly obvious that a city enjoying the good roads which Bombay has must be a good market for motor cars, and I am pleased to find that this is so, also to find that Studebaker cars are present here in great numbers, as they are also in every other city in India. Indeed, while our business continues good here, and orders are increasing, we have had as well a most gratifying volume of sales all through the Orient. The company which I represent spends large sums of money in furthering the interests of its dealers and customers in the foreign field, doing this by close personal touch of trained representatives and skilled mechanics, but it is evident everywhere that this expense has been warranted, for not only are sales brisk, but my expert mechanic who travels with me can find no Studebaker car which is not giving the best and most satisfactory service to their owners."

"Few people realize the enormous size of the Studebaker Corporation and the immense magnitude of business, so perhaps a few facts may be of interest.

"Sixty-five years ago the business was started by John Studebaker, and afterward carried on by his five sons. The business steadily increased until to-day the Studebaker Corporation is by far the largest manufacturer of vehicles and motor cars in the world. Quality has always characterized

three acres of ground to make a substantial profit each year, sufficient to keep his family and himself in comfort.

And this discovery, viz., medicatrix natural, the latest and most beneficent of the achievements of science, goes far to solve the land problem and pave the way for the reappearance of the sturdy peasant proprietor, the backbone of the country.

A NEW SYSTEM OF ELEC'RIC CAR LIGHTING.

According to the "Railway News" for illuminating cars on the New York Subway a new system of reflected light is to be introduced. The head lining and walls down to the window sills will be enamelled white, so as to provide excellent reflecting surfaces. Bowl-rosted Tungsten lights will be used, arranged in a single row along the centre line of the ceiling. The cars are 9 feet wide inside and 65 feet long, and there will be fifteen of these 56-watt Tungsten lamps supported in 3 inch byal reflectors. The effect of this illumination is to give a soft and uniformly distributed light. The eyes of the passengers will not be exposed to the glare of the glowing filaments. The power consumption of this illumination is expected to amount to under 1.5 watts per square foot.

GERMANY CUT OFF FROM AMERICA.

"I have no means of communicating with our Ambassador at Washington or of gauging public sentiment," says Herr Jagow, German Foreign Secretary. "Wireless communication is limited and rather unsatisfactory. No cables are at our disposal, and wireless messages which we are sending are read or interfered with by British stations. We are practically cut off from America, and are working in the dark."

Zymelo Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled.

its product, and the fact that Studebaker wagons have been used in all the recent wars and have always been given preference over all others by the British Government, is self evident. In the present war the house of Studebaker is well represented, having received one order for fifteen million dollars (Rs. 4,50,00,000) worth of vehicles and motor cars.

"Studebaker builds annually, in addition to its enormous wagon business, over 50,000 motor cars, and it is by means of this large production that it can produce a car of the highest grade at a low cost. The car is built complete from the raw steel, and this steel is of the very highest grade obtainable, being made by the mills according to the formula of our own expert chemists. Before being used, all of these steels are tested and analyzed, and after being forged and machined are subjected to from three to five processes of heat treatment. The Studebaker chemical laboratory alone costs \$3,000 per month to maintain. This like other similar expenses would be prohibitive to a small factory but on a production of 50,000 cars it is negligible.

"The workmanship is of the highest order. Every moving part is ground to the exactness of one thousandth of an inch, motors and parts carefully inspected before assembling, crankshafts delicately balanced on knife edges, pistons and rods weighed, cams and valves tested by micrometer. The finished motor receives four block and brake tests, axles and transmissions are tested in a sound proof room, and the complete chassis is tested for brake horse power in all positions. Nothing could be more thorough. Purchasers of Studebaker motor cars profit by this excellence of productive system made possible by the sixty-five years of manufacturing experience behind this present car. They are protected also by the thoroughness of the Studebaker service system, which is admittedly the best of any motor car factory."

Mr. Pendleton is shortly leaving for Calcutta, from where he will start on a tour in his six cylinder car through the United Provinces, returning to Bombay in a few weeks.

AMERICA AND THE BYRCE REPORT.

Lord Bryce's report on the German atrocities in Belgium has made a deep impression in the United States. The "New York Independent" says:-

"The impression that this report will leave upon the minds of men will not be a phenomenon of a day, or of a generation. It will sink deep and deeper as years go by. Things occur in human history that never are, never can be, effaced. Ages from now the bitterness of conflict will be forgotten and forgiveness will have healed the minds of the warring nations. But never, so long as language is used, can Germany obliterate the branding cipher that she has written into her own great name. So long as words are spoken, 'German' will awaken the emotions of abhorrence and of infinite regret that are awakened by 'Assyrian' and 'Hun'."

A NATIONAL REGISTER.

The "Westminster Gazette," admitting that a national register may be a desirable thing, protests that "to talk of a national register as if it implied or was the same thing as compulsory service is pure nonsense."

"A form of registration of the resources of the nation is quite as essential to efficient voluntary service as to any form of conscription. Registration, in fact, has nothing whatever to do with the form of service."

"Every man within certain prescribed ages might be ordered to report himself at the town hall or other public office in his neighbourhood and register his name, address, age, occupation, and conjugal condition," says the "Times." "This would be an indispensable preliminary to compulsory national service. It would in itself commit the Government to nothing; but it would at once have a sobering effect on the men by convincing them that the Government were in earnest."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 1st July, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

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THE "STANDARD" SUIT.

Mercerised Twill Tussorette in an extremely soft finish, useful colour for washing. Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.) Price Rs. 15-8.

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Specially finished Tussorette like silk in appearance, rich medium shade. Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.) Price Rs. 19-12.

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THE "ASCOT" SUIT.

This is our finest grade of cotton goods and it is a tussorette that has given every satisfaction. A good colour for Indian wear. Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.) Price Rs. 21-8.

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THE P. W. D. SUIT.

The comfort and wear the well-known Checco silk, used in making this suit, is known throughout the world. We import them direct and as we have our branches in China we reap every benefit possible to secure.

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DEFENCE OF HOOGE.

HEROISM OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

TORNADO OF SHELL FIRE.

There are occasions when it is not only permissible but even an act of ordinary justice to mention one regiment to the exclusion of the others which are taking part in the same operations, says the special correspondent of "The Times," writing from the Headquarters of the British Army on June 8. Regiments no less than Homeric heroes, may deserve an "aristeia," and such a pre-eminence is certainly due to the 3rd Dragoon Guards for the part which they played at the Chateau of Hooge between Saturday, May 29, and the morning of June 3.

The situation when the Dragoon Guards took up their position on the 29th was, apparently, normal. The lines—to speak as vaguely as is imperative when operations are still in progress—ran south of the main road from Ypres to Menin at some distance from the Chateau, or, rather, from the ruins of the Chateau, for the building itself is now a heap of jumbled brickwork, as is also the annexe in which General Lomax was wounded and several of his staff were killed in November.

At 2 p.m. on May 30 the German artillery attack began and raged fiercely for hours. This gunfire was also supported by a heavy machine-gun and the fire. But the moment the bombardment died down our men, despite the continual firing from snipers, set about repairing the breaches in their trenches. One gallant officer, whose trenches had been severely blown in, refused to withdraw, and leading his men out over the battered parapets made them dig themselves in afresh in front of their old trenches.

COMPLETE RUIN OF HOOGE.

The night of May 30-31 was comparatively quiet, though the Germans opened fire with their artillery at 3 a.m. Our men, however, were ready for an advance and Lieutenant Katanakis was sent forward with a party to occupy the ruins of the Chateau and the stables lying about 100 yards to one side. A few Germans who were occupying the Chateau promptly fled, but two were killed. At 7 the Chateau was so severely shelled that Lieutenant Katanakis and his men had to be withdrawn to cover. Again between 3 and 5 that afternoon there was another fierce bombardment and the village of Hooge was finally reduced to complete ruin. Nevertheless our men held on tenaciously and actually succeeded in materially consolidating their position, and later in the evening Lieutenant Katanakis again occupied the Chateau.

June 1 was a comparatively inactive day on our side, though the Germans shelled us vigorously. In the evening, however, we caught sight of about 60 of the enemy moving along a trench about 50 yards from the Chateau and succeeded in killing a number of them. The real fury of the German attack was felt on the following day—June 2. From early till late their artillery, firing high explosives, shrapnel, and occasional "stink bombs," searched our trenches and the lines of communication with a torrent of projectiles which at times came over at the rate of 20 to the minute. On this day they did not confine themselves to gun and rifle fire only, but made several attacks.

GERMANS IN KHAKI KILLED.

One such attack was begun by a small party of about 30 men who were seen advancing towards the Chateau from beside the Bellevue lake that lies a little to the north. Some of these men wore khaki tunics and stockingette caps, and others, again, had khaki tunics and Pickelhaube helmets, thus giving the lie to the German declaration that their men never use our uniforms.

The Germans were allowed to reach the Chateau, but as soon as they were there one of our batteries opened on them. The Germans promptly rushed into the open and were caught by our machine-guns. Back they went into the Chateau, and out the other side. Other of the machine-guns caught them there. Three times they tried to escape in this way. At the most four or five managed to crawl away, and even they were probably hit and wounded.

In the afternoon, also, an attack was made by small parties, but none of the attacks were pressed home, and at no time did the enemy get within 80 yards of our trenches. The attacks, it is conjectured, did not expect to meet with any opposition, and one German officer, who obviously thought that our men had been smothered by the inferno of artillery fire, was shot as he was coolly strolling along outside his own trenches.

CORPORATE AND INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY.

On the following day the 3rd Dragoon Guards were relieved, and never did a regiment more justly deserve the special commendation which it has received from the Brigadier. I quote the last sentence of the Special Order:—

The 3rd Dragoon Guards in particular are to be congratulated on the magnificent courage and determination which they displayed in the defence of Hooge on June 3. On that day the Regiment added another splendid record to the long list already, standing to the name of the Regiment, and of which every past and present 3rd Dragoon Guard may well be proud.

Where every man from highest to lowest showed equal courage and tenacity it appears almost invidious to mention individuals by name, but the following are samples of the many deeds of gallantry performed. During a heavy shelling of Hooge village one post of three men was blown to bits. Another took its place. One man was at once killed, and a second was wounded and but for the timely arrival of the

shoulder. Private Leigh, who was acting as a stretcher-bearer, went out under the heavy shell fire and for two hours strove to disentangle the buried man, while, at the same time, he assuaged his suffering as far as he could. Eventually he succeeded in getting his comrade free, but it was too late. The man was dead. Private Leigh also saved seven or eight other wounded men from another regiment.

Corporal Prentice—he was promoted for this act of bravery—showed equal daring. He had been stationed at a point of observation, and as his position seemed unnecessarily exposed he was called back by his sergeant, but he sturdily declined to move. A shell carried away the back portion of the cover, but Corporal Prentice calmly re-established himself in the remaining portion, and did good work during the rest of the day. Prentice came over from Johannesburg to enlist at the beginning of the war. He is a fine golfer.

Another South African who also distinguished himself is Lance-Corporal Stewart, who volunteered to act as an orderly, and six times in one day carried urgent messages over an exposed stretch of ground in order to save time, whereas he could have gone in comparative safety by a more circuitous route. He escaped unhurt, and thus had better fortune than Private Kerr, who was also acting as a messenger, and who twice in one day was knocked down by a shell. On the second occasion he was buried up to the waist.

FRANCE'S UTMOST.

WHOLE LABOUR RESOURCES TO BE MOBILISED.

It has been resolved to make still greater efforts in France to provide General Joffre with all the guns and shells he may need. A special Parliamentary Committee has for some time been dealing with the problem. Early in the war employers and workmen were zealous in furnishing material, but an increase in the output can only be effected by methodical organisations with Government assistance.

The War Minister, has decided to withdraw from the colours artisans previously employed in war factories. Directors of such works have been thus informed by telegram and asked to supply lists of the employees whose recall is necessary.

The Government has decided also to supplement the personnel of factories where the staffs are inadequate. Registers are being compiled in various army corps with the object of facilitating the transfer of skilled men to war works. M. Albert Thomas, the new Under-Secretary for War, has opened labour exchanges to recruit civilians for the same purpose. It is hoped thus to enlist all the labour forces of the nation.

TURK'S SURRENDER.

M. P. IN THE GALLIOLI TRENCHES.

Lieutenant Francis McLaren, M.P., for the Spalding Division, who is serving in the trenches in the Gallipoli Peninsula, in a letter home states:—

"After dinner the lieutenant and I walked up the firing-line. The road is strewn with corpses in wonderfully dramatic attitude—great big Turks with picks, shovels, and rifles scattered round them. When it was quite dark we walked home. One of our officers shot eleven Turks with his maxim. They came up to the wire by night, twenty yards away. The corpses were counted in the morning."

Before entering the trenches Lieutenant McLaren was serving on a battleship, and in this connection reports a novel incident. "After lunch a Turk came down to the shore and began to wash his shirt in the sea. The captain sent the cutter with one of our midshipmen to fetch him. The Turk showed the boat where to land, stepped on board, and generally gave everybody the opinion that he was fed up with the war. It was very funny seeing the middy with a big revolver bringing the captive up to the bridge. He was a soldier, and excellently equipped."

PIRATE'S CRUELTY.

BELGIAN CAPTAIN FORCED TO BLOW UP SHIP.

Captain Eitellain, skipper of the Belgian steam trawler Delta B—which was sunk by a German submarine in the first week of June—told a moving story of German cruelty when interviewed at Milford Haven by a representative of "The Daily Chronicle."

He was about 18 miles off the Bishops' Light, he said, when a submarine suddenly appeared and started to shell the trawler without the slightest warning. He turned the vessel's stern towards the submarine, but as the trawl was down, it was some minutes before he could get any way on her. "All this time," he said, "shells were being rained upon us. One passed through the cabin into the engine room. Only one of the hands was hit, and we left him at Penzance."

"Finding I could not get away, I stopped the engines and launched one of our boats. By this time the submarine was only about 20 yards away, and the crew began to shoot at us with rifles. One of the officers made signs to us to get into the boat. We did so, and then the Germans fired three shots at the starboard side of the trawler and three at the port side."

"As these shots had no effect, the commander ordered me aboard the submarine, and gave me two bombs, which he made me put amidships on my own vessel. "Getting back to the boat, I saw the trawler go down stern-foremost. When we first got aboard the submarine, I asked the commanding officer for a drink of water, as I was hoarse from shouting orders. He did not take the slightest notice of me."

"I heard one of my crew ask a German sailor why they had done this, and his answer was 'It is war; we shall sink everything we can see.' After we had got into our boat, we pulled for about two hours, and then we were picked up by another trawler, and taken to Milford Haven."

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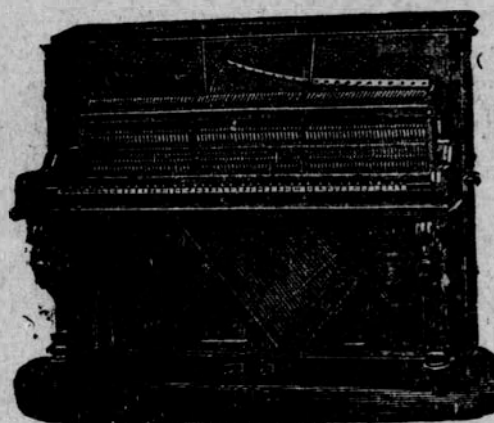
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